Pharmacopœia of St. Thomas's Hospital.

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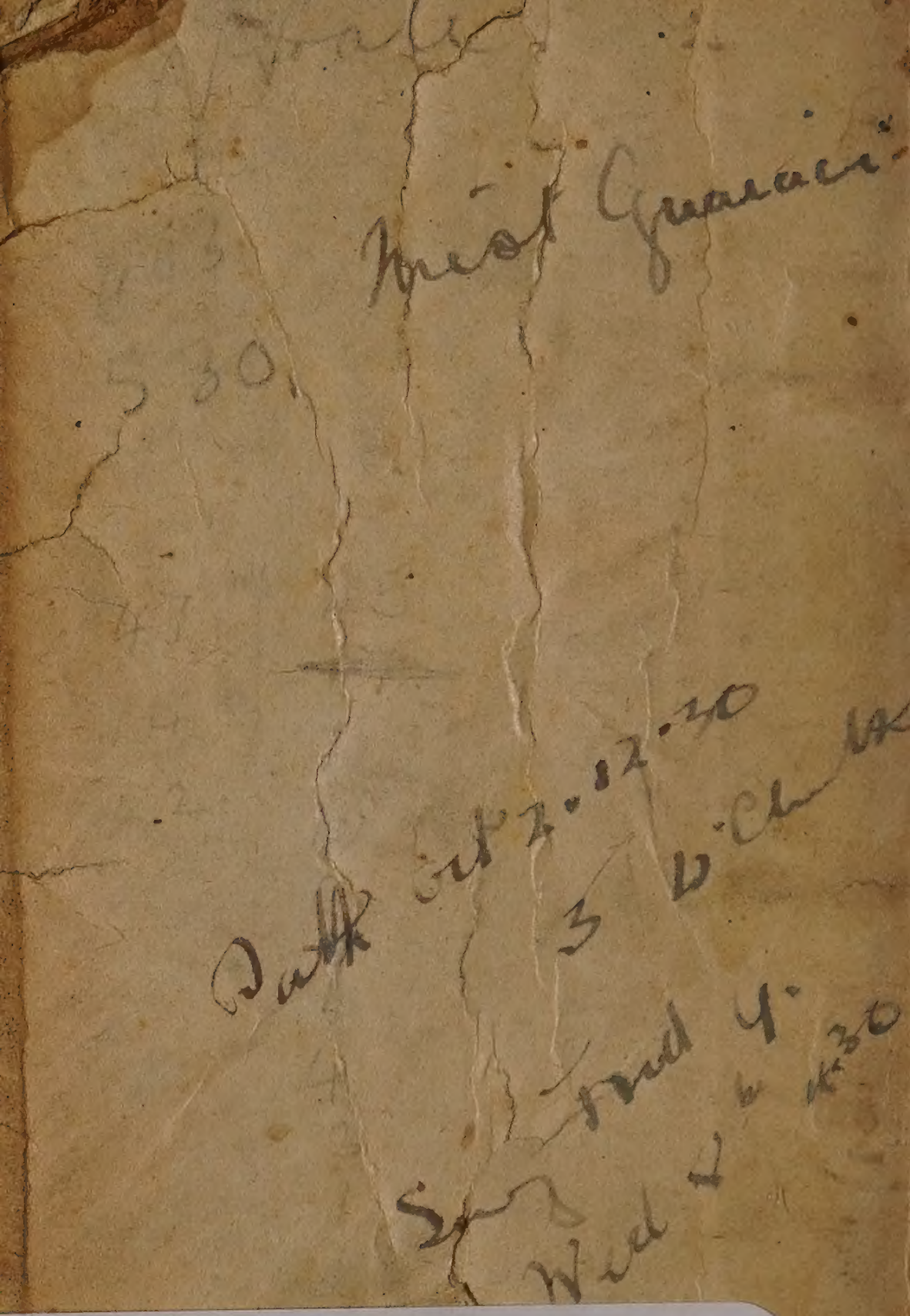

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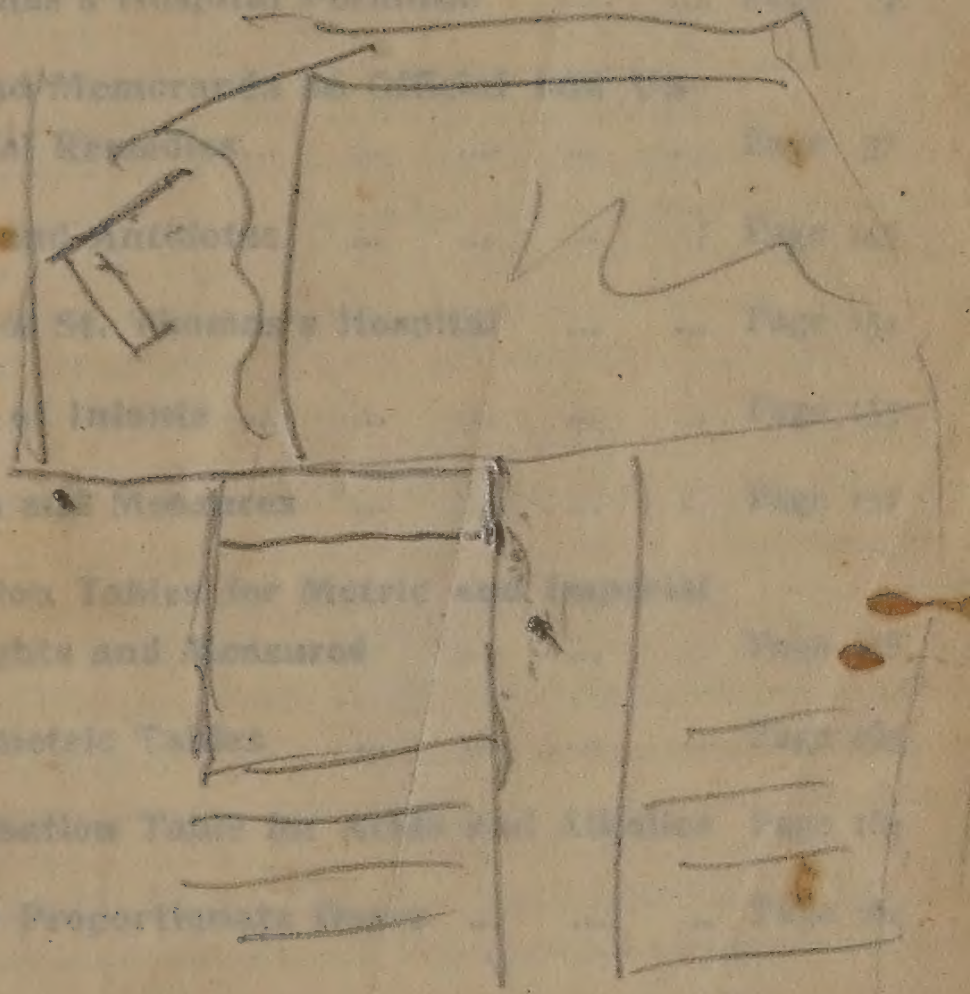


CONTENTS.

St. Thomas's Hospital Formulæ ... ... Page 5

Notes and Memoranda on Official and Unofficial Remedies ... ... Page 37

Poisons and Antidotes ... ... Page 145

Dietary of St. Thomas's Hospital ... ... Page 154

Feeding of Infants ... ... Page 155

Weights and Measures ... ... Page 157

Conversion Tables for Metric and Imperial Weights and Measures ... ... Page 158

Thermometric Tables ... ... Page 163

Neutralisation Table for Acids and Alkalies Page 164

Table of Proportionate Doses ... ... Page 164

Abbreviations.

Sol.	=	Soluble or Solution.
Insol.	=	Insoluble.
Sl.	=	Slightly.
Off. Preps.	=	Official Preparations.
Alc. or Alch.	=	Alcohol.
Sp. Gr.	=	Specific Gravity.
M. Pt.	=	Melting Point.
(N.O.)	=	Not Official.
Syn.	=	Synonym.
Glyc.	=	Glycerin.
Abt.	=	About.

Many other abbreviations which appear in the following pages are commonly employed in physicians' prescriptions, or in medical and scientific literature, and need no explanation.

Under "Off. preps." the name of the drug is not repeated after the title of its preparations unless the names of those preparations are compounded or qualified by "Co.", "Liquid." etc.

The names of drugs and formulæ are not given in English after the Latin names when the English name closely resembles the Latin.

Note.—In the formulæ, solids are taken by weight and liquids by measure, unless otherwise stated.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL FORMULÆ.

BALNEA. Baths.

The usual volume of water for a full-size bath is 25 to 30 gallons.

BALNEUM ACIDI BORICI.

Boric Acid ... ... 2—5 ounces per gallon.

BALNEUM ACIDUM.

Diluted Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid, ½ fl. ounce per gallon.

BALNEUM ALKALINUM.

Sodium Carbonate (Soda Crystals), ⅛—¼ ounce per gallon.

BALNEUM CALIDUM.

Hot Water at 37°—43° C. (98°—110° F.)

Note.—To avoid accidents some cold water should be placed in the bath first, and hot water added until the thermometer indicates the required temperature.

BALNEUM EFFERVESCENS.

Sodium Bicarbonate ... ... ½ ounce per gallon.
Sodium Acid Sulphate ... ... ¼ ounce ,,

Dissolve the sodium bicarbonate in the water, and place the sodium acid sulphate, in lumps or cakes, in the solution.

Note.—Contact between the patient's skin and the acid sulphate should be prevented by placing sheets of lead foil over the latter. Sodium Chloride 1½ ounce, and Calcium Chloride ¼ ounce per gallon are sometimes given with this bath.

BALNEUM FRIGIDUM.

Cold Water at 15° C. (59° F.)

Note.—The temperature of the water may be reduced, if desired, by the addition of ice.

BALNEUM SINAPIS.

Mustard ... ... ½—1 ounce per gallon.

Rub the mustard to a smooth paste with cold water before adding it to the hot water.

Note.—If used for a child, give the bath until the arms of the person holding the child begin to tingle.

BALNEUM SODII CHLORIDI.

Sodium Chloride or Sea-Salt ... 4—8 ounces per gallon.

BALNEUM SULPHURATUM. Syn.: **Sulphur Bath.**

Sulphurated Potash ... ... ⅛—¼ ounce per gallon.

BALNEUM TEPIDUM.

Tepid Water at 30°—35° C. (86°—95° F.).

BALNEUM VAPORIS CREOSOTI.

Coal-Tar Creosote ... ...1—4 fl. ounces.

Heat the creosote, in a porcelain or metal dish, over a lamp in a well-closed apartment, continuing the application of heat until the creosote vapour in the atmosphere has reached the desired concentration.

CATAPLASMA LINI.

Crushed Linseed	...	...	...	2 parts.
Boiling Water	...	...	...	5 parts.

Place the boiling water in a basin and stir in gradually the crushed linseed.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS.

Make a linseed poultice and for every 4 ounces of crushed linseed employed add ¼ ounce of mustard, previously rubbed to a smooth paste with a little cold or tepid water.

Note.—The mustard paste may be spread on the surface of the linseed poultice if stronger action be desired; or mustard paper, first dipped in tepid water, may be applied to the skin.

COLLODIUM ACIDI SALICYLICI.

Salicylic Acid	... ...	... 60 grains.
Flexible Collodion	... ...	to 1 fl. ounce

CONFECTIO SENNÆ ET SULPHURIS.

Confection of Senna	... ...	
Confection of Sulphur	...	of each, equal parts.

EMULSIO CHLOROFORMI.

Chloroform	... ...	1 fl. ounce.
*Tincture of Quillaia	... ...	3 fl. drms.
Water	... ...	to 1 pint.

Mix, with strong agitation.

Note.—This preparation, containing the chloroform emulsified by the quillaia, has the same strength as the official spirit of chloroform, which it may replace as a flavouring and preservative addition to "mixtures," etc. Most "mixtures" containing vegetable extracts, infusions, or tinctures, are liable to become mouldy, if kept under ordinary conditions longer than about 7 days. Such "mixtures" may be preserved by the addition of 10 to 15 minims of chloroform emulsion per fl. ounce. If chloroform disagrees, or is otherwise objectionable, ¼ to ½ grain of benzoic or salicylic acid per fluid ounce is usually effectual in preserving "mixtures."

* Tincture of Senega, 1 fl. drm. may be used as emulsifying agent in place of the Tincture of Quillaia.

EMULSIO PARAFFINI.

Syn.: **Aseptic Shaving Cream.**

Hard Paraffin (M. pt. 55° C)			22	parts by weight.	
Prepared Suet	...	...	3	,,	,, ,,
Soft Soap	...	...	2	,,	,, ,,
Tragacanth, in powder		...	2	,,	,, ,,
Glycerin	...	...	2	,,	,, ,,
Oil of Lavender	...	...	1	,,	,, ,,
Boiling Water	...	...	68	,,	,, ,,

Place the hard paraffin and suet in a vessel surrounded by hot water, add the soap and boiling water, and vigorously beat the mixture until a smooth white emulsion is obtained. Remove the surrounding hot water, and gradually add the tragacanth, continuing the beating and stirring until the temperature has fallen below 50° C. When nearly cold add the glycerin and oil of lavender.

Note.—This product should have the consistence of a soft paste and is used to facilitate the shaving of skin-areas before surgical operations, so as to obviate the use of a shaving-brush and soap. The particles of wax form an embedding film, which supports the hairs during the passage of the razor. A thin layer should be rubbed over the area to be shaved and the razor immediately applied. Paraffin Emulsion may also be used as an ointment basis. It leaves an inconspicuous film upon the surface of the skin, which does not adhere to the patient's clothing.

ENEMA ASAFETIDÆ.

Tincture of Asafetida	...	...	...	1 fl. drachm.
Mucilage of Starch	...	...	...	4 fl. ounces.

ENEMA GLYCERINI.

Glycerin	...	...	...	1—2 fluid drachms.

Injected, undiluted, by means of a syringe.

ENEMA NUTRIENS.

One Egg,	
Beef Tea	2 fl. ounces.
Milk	2 fl. ounces.

Well beat the egg, and mix with the beef tea and milk. To be given warm. Brandy (up to 4 fl. drachms) and Pancreatic Solution (1 fl. drachm) may be added if desired.

ENEMA OLEI OLIVÆ.

Olive Oil	...1—5 fl. ounces.

To be injected warm.

ENEMA OLEI RICINI.

Castor Oil...	1 fl. ounce.
Mucilage of Starch	10 fl. ounces.

Mix the castor oil by agitation with the mucilage of starch.

Note.--Castor oil may also be given in the enema of soap.

ENEMA OPII.

Tincture of Opium	10—40 minims.
Mucilage of Starch	...2—4 fl. ounces.

ENEMA SAPONIS.

Soft Soap	½ ounce.
Warm water	1 pint.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ.

Oil of Turpentine	...¼—½ fl. ounce.
Mucilage of Starch	...½—1 pint.

EXTRACTUM MALTI CUM OLEO MORRHUÆ.

Malt Extract	3 parts, by weight
Cod Liver Oil	1 part, by weight.

Add the oil gradually to the extract of malt with constant stirring. **Dose** ½ to 2 teaspoonfuls.

Note.—Larger proportions of oil may be incorporated, but the taste of the oil then becomes more evident. Citrate of iron and ammonium may be given with this preparation, but dilution with much water or other aqueous fluid causes separation of the oil.

GARGARISMA ACIDI CARBOLICI.

Glycerin of Phenol	1 fl. ounce.
Water	to 1 pint.

GARGARISMA ACIDI TANNICI.

Glycerin of Tannic Acid	2 fl. ounces.
Water	to 1 pint.

GARGARISMA BORACIS.

Borax	1 ounce.
Water	to 1 pint.

GARGARISMA CHLORI.

Potassium Chlorate	...200 grains.
Hydrochloric Acid (strong) ...	... 40 minims.
Water	to 1 pint.

Place the potassium chlorate in a *dry* bottle, pour the acid upon it, and set aside, loosely corked, for 10 minutes. Then add the water in 4 or 5 successive portions, shaking between each addition, so that the gas may be absorbed as completely as possible.

Note.—This gargle is usually employed diluted with one or more parts of water. It should be recently prepared, as it deteriorates slowly on standing, and quickly if exposed to light.

GARGARISMA POTASSII CHLORATIS.

Potassium Chlorate	...200 grains.
Diluted Hydrochloric Acid ...	...100 minims.
Water	to 1 pint.

Dissolve the potassium chlorate in the water and add the diluted hydrochloric acid to the solution.

Note.—This gargle contains only a minute proportion of free chlorine. Compare Gargarisma Chlori.

GARGARISMA POTASSII PERMANGANATIS.

Solution of Potassium Permanganate	½ fl. ounce.
Water	to 1 pint.

Note.—The disinfectant and deodorant properties of this gargle may be increased by the addition of 2 minims of diluted sulphuric acid per fl. ounce.

GLYCERINUM ATROPINÆ.

Atropine Sulphate	...25½ grains.
Water	... 5 fl. ounces.
Dissolve, and add	
Compound Tincture of Lavender	...100 minims.
Glycerin	to 1 pint.

Note.—This preparation does not stain the skin or clothes of the Patient. It contains 0·25 parts of atropine per 100 fluid parts and has nearly the same strength as the glycerin of belladonna formerly in use.

GLYCERINUM BISMUTHI CARBONATIS.

Bismuth Oxynitrate	2820 grains
Water	... 3 fl. ounces.
Nitric Acid	... 4½ fl. ounces.

Dissolve the bismuth oxynitrate in the mixture of water and nitric acid, and pour this solution into a solution of

Ammonium Carbonate ...	... 5½ ounces.
in Water	... 30 fl. ounces.

Allow the precipitate to subside, wash twice by decantation collect on a fine muslin filter, drain and mix the residue with

Glycerin, a sufficiency

to make the product measure ... ... 10 fl. ounces.

Note.—This preparation contains 1 grain bismuth oxycarbonate in 2 minims. It may be prescribed with water or other aqueous vehicle and, on account of the fine state of division of the bismuth carbonate, requires no suspending agent.

GLYCERINUM IODI.

Syn.: **Morton's Fluid.**

Iodine	10 grains.
Potassium Iodide	30 grains.
Glycerin ... ... to	1 fl. ounce.

GLYCO-GELATINUM.

Gelatin	2 ounces.
Carmine Solution	a sufficiency.
Water	5 fl. ounces.
Glycerin	5 fl. ounces.
Oil of Lemon	20 minims.

Soak the gelatin in the water, add the glycerin, and dissolve by a gentle heat on a water-bath; when nearly cold add the carmine solution and oil of lemon, mix thoroughly and pour into trays to solidify.

Note.—This is used as a basis for throat pastils, the medicament being dissolved or suspended in the melted glycogelatin, the mixture poured into trays to solidify, and cut up into the required number of pastils.

GUTTÆ. Eye Drops.

These are made by dissolving the required medicament in recently boiled and cooled distilled water, the strength being indicated in parts per 100 parts by volume. Such strengths may be taken as equivalent to percentages, when the proportion of dissolved substance is small. It may be

more accurately described as $\frac{\text{weight}}{\text{volume}}$ percentage, or w/v per cent., and corresponds to grammes per 100 c.c.: thus, a 1 per cent. w/v solution contains 1 gramme in 100 c.c., and this is equivalent to 4·375 grains per fluid ounce. In making alkaloidal solutions in water, certain soluble salts are employed and not the free alkaloids, the latter being, for the most part, very sparingly soluble in water.

The following Eye Drops, containing the proportion of medicament indicated, are most frequently employed:—

Guttæ Atropinæ.

Atropine Sulphate	... 0·5 or 1 per cent.

Guttæ Atropinæ et Cocainæ.

Atropine Sulphate	... 1 per cent.
Cocaine Hydrochloride ...	... 2 per cent.

Guttæ Homatropinæ.

Homatropine Hydrobromide...	... 1 per cent.

Guttæ Homatropinæ et Cocainæ.

Homatropine Hydrobromide...	... 0·5 per cent.
Cocaine Hydrochloride ...	... 1·0 per cent.

Guttæ Hyoscinæ.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide ...	... 0·5 or 1 per cent.

Guttæ Hyoscinæ et Cocainæ.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide ...	... 0·5 per cent.
Cocaine Hydrochloride ...	... 1·0 per cent.

Guttæ Physostigminæ.

Physostigmine (Eserine) Sulphate	... 0·5 or 1 per cent.

Guttæ Zinci Chloridi et Cocainæ.

Zinc Chloride	... 0·5 per cent.
Cocaine Hydrochloride ...	... 0·25 per cent

HAUSTUS SENNÆ DOMESTICUS.

Syn.: **House Mixture.**

Magnesium Sulphate	... 240 grains.
Liquid Extract of Liquorice ...	... 30 minims.
Infusion of Senna	to 1 fl. ounce.

INJECTIO ALUMINIS ET ZINCI.

Alum, in powder	2 parts.
Zinc Sulphate, in powder	1 part.

Mix

Note.—One or two teaspoonfuls to be dissolved in one pint of warm water for vaginal injection.

LINCTUS.

Oxymel of Squill	15 minims.
Mucilage of Tragacanth	15 minims.
Glycerin	15 minims.
Emulsion of Chloroform	3 minims.
Syrup ... ... to	1 fl. drachm.

LINCTUS CODEINÆ.

Syrup of Codeine	30 minims.
Citric Acid	1 grain.
Emulsion of Chloroform	3 minims.
Glycerin	10 minims.
Mucilage of Tragacanth ... to	1 fl. drachm.

LINCTUS IPECACUANHÆ.

Vinegar of Ipecacuanha,
Syrup of Tolu,
Glycerin,
Mucilage of Tragacanth, of each, equal parts.

LINCTUS OPIATUS.

Tincture of Opium	2 minims.
Linctus ... ... to	1 fl. drachm.

LINIMENTUM ATROPINÆ.

Atropine Sulphate	38¼ grains.
Compound Tincture of Lavender ...	100 minims.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) ... ... to	1 pint.

Note.—This liniment does not stain the skin or clothes of the patient and has the same alkaloidal strength (0·375 w/v per cent.) as the official belladonna liniment.

LINIMENTUM ATROPINÆ ET CHLOROFORMI.

Atropine Liniment	5 parts.
Chloroform	1 part.

LOTIO ACIDI BORICI.

Boric Acid	300 grains.
Water	to 1 pint.

LOTIO ACIDI CARBOLICI (1 in 20).

Phenol (crystals)	1 ounce.
Water	to 1 pint.

To be diluted with one or more parts of water as directed.

Note.—Solution is readily effected by using warm water. Care should be taken to see that the whole of the phenol is dissolved, as a portion is liable to fall to the bottom and form an oily layer of liquefied phenol.

LOTIO ACIDI CARBOLICI ET BORACIS.

Syn.: **Lotio A. B. C.**

Glycerin of Phenol	2 fl. ounces.
Glycerin of Borax	2 fl. ounces.
Water	to 1 pint.

Note.—To be diluted with five to ten parts of water.

LOTIO ACIDI PICRICI. (1 per cent.)

Picric Acid	1 ounce.
Water	to 100 fl. ounces.

Note.—Smaller quantities may be made 4½ grains per fluid ounce. May be diluted with one or more parts of water, as required.

LOTIO ALKALINA COMPOSITA.

Sodium Bicarbonate,
Sodium Chloride,
Borax, in powder, of each, equal parts.

Note.—½ to 1 teaspoonful to be dissolved in half-a-pint of warm water.

LOTIO CREOLIN.

Creolin	1 fl. drachm.
Glycerin	1 fl. ounce.
Water ... ... to	1 pint.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI (1 in 500).

Mercuric Chloride	1 ounce.
Water ... ... to	500 fl. ounces.

To be diluted with one to ten parts of water, as directed.

Note.—Smaller quantities may be made 17½ grains in 1 pint. If tap water be used a slight deposit will form on standing. Usually tinted with fuchsin or methylene blue.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI ACIDA.

Mercuric Chloride	1 ounce.
Hydrochloric Acid (strong)	25 fl. ounces.
Water ... ... to	500 fl. ounces.

Note.—This is used only as a disinfectant for excreta.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI ET GLYCERINI.

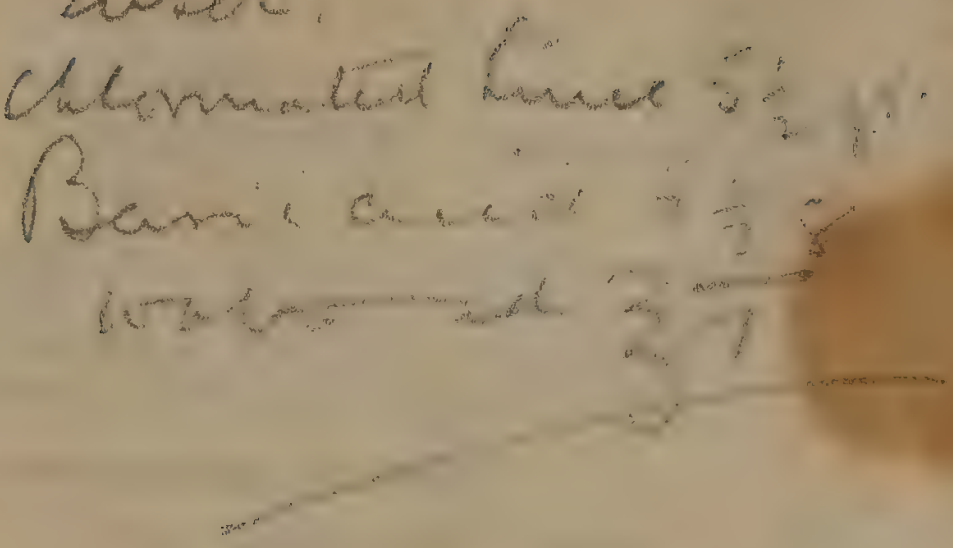
Mercuric Chloride	½ grain.
Glycerin	1 fl. drachm.
Water ... ... to	1 fl. ounce.

Note.—This lotion contains mercuric chloride, 1 in 875, and is used as an application to the scalp.

LOTIO PICIS CARBONIS ALKALINA.

Solution of Coal Tar	1 fl. drachm.
Sodium Bicarbonate	120 grains.
Water ... ... to	1 pint.

Sweet.



LOTIO PLUMBI.

Strong Solution of Lead Subacetate	2 fl. drachms.
Water	to 1 pint.

Note.—This lotion is only opalescent when made with distilled water, but with tap water a more or less heavy deposit forms, according to the proportion of alkaline sulphates, chlorides, and carbonates in the water.

LOTIO PLUMBI ET ZINCI.

Strong Solution of Lead Subacetate	1 fl. drachm.
Zinc Oxide	400 grains.
Glycerin	1 fl. ounce.
Water	to 1 pint.

LOTIO PLUMBI EVAPORANS.

Strong Solution of Lead Subacetate	2 fl. drachms.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	4 fl. ounces.
Water	to 1 pint.

Note.—Methylated spirit may be used, in place of rectified spirit, for this lotion.

LOTIO SODÆ CHLORINATÆ.

Solution of Chlorinated Soda ...	2 fl. ounces
Water	to 1 pint

Note.—To be diluted with one or more parts of water as directed.

LOTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS.

Zinc Sulphate	40 grains.
Water	to 1 pint.

LOTIO ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLATIS.

Zinc Sulphocarbolate	60 grains.
Water	to 1 pint

MISTURA ÆTHERIS CUM AMMONIA.

Spirit of Ether		30 minims.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia... ...		30 minims.
Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA ÆTHERIS CUM SODA.

Spirit of Ether		30 minims.
Sodium Bicarbonate		10 grains.
Peppermint Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA AMMONIÆ CUM SENEGA.

Ammonium Carbonate		4 grains.
Ipecacuanha Wine		10 minims.
Infusion of Senega		½ fl. ounce.
Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA AROMATICA.

Aromatic Powder of Chalk		30 grains.
Peppermint Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

Triturate the powder to a smooth mixture with the peppermint water.

MISTURA ASAFETIDÆ COMPOSITA.

Asafetida, picked		5 grains.
Liquid Extract of Cascara Sagrada..		10 minims.
Ammonium Carbonate		4 grains.
Infusion of Valerian (1 in 40)...	to	1 fl. ounce.

Triturate the asafetida to a smooth emulsion with the infusion and decant from coarse particles.

Note.—The ammonia in this mixture develops the taste and odour of the other constituents.

MISTURA BISMUTHI.

Glycerin of Bismuth Carbonate ...		30 minims.
Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

Mist Adelaide Co.

Mag Sulfs 3ī.

Sod Sulf 3ī

Vin Belladonna mX

Vin Ipecac Vom mXIV

Syr Limonis 3ī.

aq Chlor ad ℥ī.

Mist Guaiaci

Guaiacin Rem

Syrup Zingib.

Vitae aa

Cinnam.

Tinct digitalis gtt x
Ammon carb gr iv
Aq cinnamomi ℥i
Aq chloroformi ad ℥i

Tinct digitalis mx
Mist aetheris camphoratae ℥ss

Acute indigestion.
Liq Bismuthi et ammon cit
Aq menthae piperitae dil ana ℥iv
Aq ad ℥i ad ℥i.

Migraine
Caffeinae gr iii
Antipyrin gr x
Phenacetin gr x
Aq ad ℥i
Mist alcoholici Co. ℥i pro.

Sodii chlor gr v
Sodii Bicarb gr x
Aetheris acetatis mxv
Aquae ad ℥ss.

MISTURA BISMUTHI CUM SODA.

Bismuth Oxycarbonate	...	...	15 grains.
Sodium Bicarbonate ...	...	...	10 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder	...	...	1 grain.
Water	...	to	1 fl. ounce.

Mix the tragacanth with the other powders and triturate with the water to a smooth mixture.

Note.—This mixture may be made without tragacanth but the bismuth oxycarbonate subsides more quickly.

MISTURA BUCHU COMPOSITA.

Potassium Citrate	...	...	20 grains.
Tincture of Hyoscyamus	...	...	15 minims.
Infusion of Buchu	...	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ.

Liquid Extract of Cascara Sagrada...			30 minims.
Liquid Extract of Liquorice ...		...	30 minims.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia...		...	20 minims.
Chloroform Water ...	...	to	1 fl. ounce.

Note.—The ammonia prevents the formation of an unsightly deposit in this mixture. It loses its bitter flavour after standing several weeks.

MISTURA CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMPOSITA.

Liquid Extract of Cascara Sagrada...			20 minims.
Liquid Extract of Liquorice ...		...	30 minims.
Tincture of Belladonna	...	...	5 minims.
Tincture of Nux Vomica	...	...	5 minims.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia...		...	20 minims.
Chloroform Water ...	...	to	1 fl. ounce.

Note.—The addition of nux vomica and belladonna increases the purgative action of the cascara. This mixture remains only slightly bitter after standing several weeks.

MISTURA CASCARILLÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Camphor	...	15 minims.
Vinegar of Squill	...	15 minims.
Infusion of Cascarilla	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA CHALYBEATA.

Solution of Ferric Chloride ...	...	15 minims.
Syrup	...	30 minims.
Infusion of Quassia	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA CINCHONÆ ACIDA.

Liquid Extract of Cinchona ...	...	10 minims.
Diluted Nitric Acid	...	10 minims.
Aromatic Syrup	...	30 minims.
Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA COLCHICI.

Colchicum Wine	...	15 minims.
Potassium Bicarbonate ...	...	20 grains.
Magnesium Sulphate	...	15 grains.
Peppermint Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA COPAIBÆ.

Copaiba	...	15 minims.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia ...	...	30 minims.
Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

Emulsify the copaiba by adding it gradually to the mucilage with constant trituration.

MISTURA ERGOTÆ.

Liquid Extract of Ergot ...	...	30 minims.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid ...	...	10 minims.
Chloroform Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA EXPECTORANS.

Solution of Ammonium Acetate ...		2 fl. drachms.
Vinegar of Squill	...	16 minims.
Vinegar of Ipecacuanha ...	...	24 minims.
Glycerin	...	40 minims.
Chloroform Water	to	1 fl. ounce

Dose 1 to 4 fl. drms.

Li. chamom. aet 3iiii
de aetheris nitrosi mxx
Tinct campho mxv
Syrup. aurant. 3ss.
aq. M.P. ad ℥i

Cardiac cordl.

Oleorum ℥ss
Pil. hydr. gr vi
Syrup. 3ss
aq. cinnamomi co ad ℥i.

TB. Pulv. ipecac. comp. gr xx
Pil. hydr. gr vi
Ung. citrin. gr ii
Lecture in bed.

MISTURA FERRI AROMATICA.

Solution of Ferric Chloride ...	...	10 minims.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia...	...	20 minims.
Syrup	...	40 minims.
Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

Mix the syrup with the iron solution, and add the aromatic spirit previously diluted with the water.

Note.—The sugar contained in the syrup, by this method of mixing, prevents the precipitation of the red ferric hydroxide, which would otherwise occur on mixing an alkaline liquid with the solution of a ferric salt. The resulting mixture is nearly neutral and almost free from styptic taste.

MISTURA FERRI ARSENICALIS.

Arsenical Solution	...	2 minims.
Iron and Ammonium Citrate...	...	5 grains.
Tincture of Calumba	...	10 minims.
Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA FERRI CUM MAGNESII SULPHATE.

Solution of Ferric Chloride ...	...	15 minims.
Magnesium Sulphate	...	20 grains.
Glycerin	...	40 minims.
Infusion of Quassia	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA GENTIANÆ CUM SODA.

Sodium Bicarbonate	...	15 grains.
Compound Infusion of Gentian	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA HÆMATOXYLI CUM CATECHU.

Tincture of Catechu	...	40 minims.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid ...	...	15 minims.
Decoction of Logwood ...	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SODA.

Sodium Bicarbonate	...	15 grains.
Ipecacuanha Wine	...	10 minims.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia ...	...	15 minims.
Peppermint Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA JALAPÆ CUM RHEO.

Jalap Resin	... ...	¼ grain.
Compound Tincture of Rhubarb	...	10 minims.
Tragacanth	... ...	½ grain.
Syrup of Ginger	... ...	5 minims.
Glycerin	... ...	10 minims.
Caraway Water	... ... to	1 fl. drachm.

Powder the resin, mix with the tragacanth; add the tincture and then the other ingredients in the order given.

Dose, one fl. drachm for a child 1 year old.

Note.—The official extract of jalap varies considerably in strength; hence the resin of jalap is used, with tragacanth to suspend it.

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ CUM MAGNESII SULPHATE. Syn.: Mistura Alba.

Magnesium Sulphate	... ...	30 grains.
Magnesium Carbonate	... ...	15 grains.
Peppermint Water	... ...	to 1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA OLEI MORRHUÆ.

Cod-liver Oil	... ...	4 fl. drachms.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	... ...	1 fl. drachm.
Syrup of Tolu	... ...	20 minims.
Gluside	... ...	1/16 grain.
Water	... ... to	1 fl. ounce.

Emulsify the oil by trituration with the mucilage, adding a little water from time to time as the product becomes thick. In place of the mucilage, 30 grains of powdered gum acacia may be used, a fresh mucilage being made by first triturating the gum with 45 minims of water.

Note.—This emulsion contains half its volume of oil, with the least possible quantity of gum; the taste of the oil is effectually disguised. Acids, alcohol, and crystalline salts, if prescribed with this mixture, except in small proportions, cause the oil to separate.

℞ Comph.

Tinct Camph Co ℥xx
Aq menthe Spuł ℥xv
Vin Ipecac ℥x
Aq camphat ℥ℨ vis

Loz Comp ℨ..
Ammoniac ℨ ss
Tinct Scillae ℥xv
Vin Ipecac ℥x
Sp Chlorof m. ℥v
Syr Senegae ℥ℨ

Acid Benz gr x
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥x
Tinct Card Co ℨiß ℨ ß
Tinct Capsici ℥v.
M ft Mist ad ℨß

MISTURA OLEI MORRHUÆ CUM FERRO.

Iron and Ammonium Citrate	...		8 grains.
Cod-liver Oil Mixture	...	to	1 fl. ounce.

Note.—The ordinary salts of iron in aqueous solution have an acid reaction and disturb the emulsion, but the "scale" compounds are free from this objection.

MISTURA OLEI MORRHUÆ ET HYPOPHOSPHITUM.

Calcium Hypophosphite	...	...	4 grains.
Sodium Hypophosphite	...	...	4 grains.
Cod-liver Oil Mixture	...	to	1 fl. ounce.

Note.—Each fluid drachm contains 1 grain of hypophosphites.

MISTURA OLEI SANTALI.

Oil of Sandal Wood	...	...	15 minims.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	...	...	30 minims.
Water		to	1 fl. ounce.

Emulsify the oil by adding it gradually to the mucilage, with constant trituration.

MISTURA POTASSII CHLORATIS.

Potassium Chlorate	...	...	10 grains.
Diluted Hydrochloric Acid	...	...	5 minims.
Water		to	1 fl. ounce.

Note.—This mixture has the same composition as the gargle of potassium chlorate. Being made with diluted hydrochloric acid it contains only a trace of free chlorine Compare "Gargarisma Chlori."

MISTURA POTASSII CITRATIS EFFERVESCENS.

Alkaline Solution.

Potassium Bicarbonate	...	...	20 grains.
Water		to	1 fl. ounce.

Acid Solution.

Citric Acid	... ...	...	15 grains.
Water ...	... ...	to	½ fl. ounce.

Mix the two solutions and drink during effervescence.

Note.—This forms a slightly acid draught, 20 grains of potassium bicarbonate neutralising 14 grains of citric acid. Other remedies given with this mixture should be incorporated with the acid or alkaline solution according to their compatibility; *e.g.* citrate of iron and quinine with the acid solution and aromatic spirit of ammonia with the alkaline solution.

MISTURA POTASSII IODIDI.

Potassium Iodide	... ...	...	5 grains.
Peppermint Water	... ...	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA POTASSII IODIDI ALKALINA.

Potassium Iodide	... ...	...	3 grains.
Potassium Bicarbonate	... ...		10 grains.
Ammonium Carbonate...	... ...		3 grains.
Camphor Water...	... ...	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA POTASSII IODIDI ET STRAMONII.

Potassium Iodide	... ...	...	3 grains.
Tincture of Stramonium	... ...		5 minims.
Liquid Extract of Liquorice ...	...		10 minims.
Emulsion of Chloroform	... ...		10 minims.
Water		to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA QUININÆ.

Quinine Sulphate	... ...	...	1 grain.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid	... ...		1 minim.
Tincture of Orange	... ...	...	10 minims.
Water		to	1 fl. ounce.

Mist Pectoris.

℞ Vin Ipecac mv
℞ Vin Belladonnae mIII
Syr Tolu 3ss.
Aq amygd ad 3i
Ft
Sig

Aortic Aneurism.

℞ Caffein Sodio Sal gr xl 1.30
Extract mv
M ft
Sig

Inguinal Aneurism.

Mist Gent
cum Bromo gtt xx
Sy Aurantii Cit 3i
Syr Aurantii 3iv
Syr Zingiberis 3iv
Syr Calumbae ad 3ii
3i hora

MISTURA QUININÆ CUM FERRO.

Quinine Sulphate		1 grain.
Solution of Ferric Chloride		10 minims
Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA RHEI CUM SODA.

Rhubarb Root, in powder		5 grains.
Sodium Bicarbonate		10 grains.
Caraway Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

Mix the powders and triturate them to a smooth mixture with the caraway water.

MISTURA SALINA.

Solution of Ammonium Acetate ...		3 fl. drachms
Potassium Nitrate		10 grains.
Spirit of Nitrous Ether		30 minims.
Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA SALINA ANODYNA.

Tincture of Opium		10 minims.
Saline Mixture	to	1 fl. ounce

MISTURA SALINA LAXANS.

Magnesium Sulphate		30 grains.
Potassium Citrate		20 grains.
Tincture of Hyoscyamus		15 minims.
Chloroform Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA SCILLÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ.

Vinegar of Squill		10 minims.
Vinegar of Ipecacuanha		10 minims.
Potassium Citrate		15 grains.
Solution of Ammonium Acetate ...		2 fl. drachms.
Anise Water	to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA SODÆ COMPOSITA.

Gentian Root	... ...	5 grains.
Rhubarb Root	... ...	2 grains.
Ginger	... ...	1 grain.
Sodium Bicarbonate	... ...	10 grains.
Peppermint Water	... ... to	1 fl. ounce.

Macerate the gentian, rhubarb, and ginger, sliced, with the sodium bicarbonate in the peppermint water for twenty-four hours, then press out the liquor, strain, and pour peppermint water over the strainer until the product measures one fl. ounce.

MISTURA SODII SALICYLATIS.

Sodium Salicylate	... ...	15 grains.
Water	... ... to	1 fl. ounce.

MISTURA STRYCHNINÆ ACIDA.

Solution of Strychnine Hydrochloride		3 minims.
Diluted Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid	...	15 minims.
Glycerin	... ...	30 minims.
Compound Infusion of Gentian	to	1 fl. ounce.

MUCILAGO AMYLI.

Starch	... ...	½ ounce.
Water, cold	... ...	1 pint.

Rub the starch to a smooth paste with the water and heat the mixture to boiling.

Note.—Used as a basis for enemas.

PASTA ZINCI ET GELATINI. Syn.: Unna's Paste.

Gelatin	... ...	1 ounce.
Water	... ...	2½ fl. ounces.
Zinc Oxide	... ...	1 ounce.
Glycerin	... ...	2½ fl. ounces.

Soften the gelatin by soaking in the water; then add the glycerin and zinc oxide previously rubbed together to a smooth paste. Heat the mixture on a water-bath, stirring until the gelatin is dissolved and a product of uniform consistence is obtained. Pour into a flat dish or tray to solidify.

PASTILLI.

Pastils consist of a basis of glyco-gelatin (*see* page 12). The active medicinal agent is incorporated, in solution or suspension, with the melted basis. The mixture is then poured into trays to solidify, and afterwards cut into portions weighing twenty-four to the ounce. The following substances are often used in the form of pastils, chiefly for throat affections :—

Ammonium Chloride	2 grains.
Borax	3 grains.
Cocaine Hydrochloride	$\frac{1}{20}$ grain.
Codeine	$\frac{1}{8}$ grain.
Heroine Hydrochloride	$\frac{1}{20}$ grain.
Menthol	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

The simple glyco-gelatin basis in the form of pastils may be used as an emollient.

PIGMENTUM IODI.

Iodine	100 grains.
Potassium Iodide	100 grains.
Water	to 1 fl. ounce.

PILULA ALOES ET NUCIS VOMICÆ.

Barbados Aloes	2 grains.
Extract of Nux Vomica	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna ...	$\frac{1}{6}$ grain

in each pill.

PILULA ALOINI COMPOSITA.

Aloin	1 grain
Ipecacuanha Root, in powder ...	¼ grain
Extract of Nux Vomica	⅛ grain.

in each pill.

PILULA ATROPINÆ ET MORPHINÆ.

Atropine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{100}$ grain.
Morphine Hydrochloride	⅛ grain.
Milk Sugar	1 grain

in each pill.

PILULA CALOMELANOS CUM COLOCYNTHIDE.

Calomel	1 grain.
Compound Extract of Colocynth ...	4 grains.

in each pill.

PILULA DIGITALIS COMPOSITA.

Digitalis Leaves, in powder	1 grain.
Squill, in powder	1 grain.
Mercury Pill	1 grain.

in each pill.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETA ET OPII.

Syn.: **Hutchinson's Pill.**

Mercury with Chalk	1 grain.
Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha	1 grain.

in each pill.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI CUM OPIO.

Mercury Pill	5 grains
Opium, in powder	¼ grain

in each pill.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI CUM RHEO.

Mercury Pill ... ... 2½ grains
Compound Rhubarb Pill ... ... 2½ grains.
in each pill.

PILULA PODOPHYLLI COMPOSITA.

Podophyllum Resin ... ... ¼ grain.
Mercurous Chloride ... ... 1 grain.
Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna ... ⅛ grain.
in each pill.

PILULA QUININÆ CUM FERRO.

Quinine Sulphate ... ... 1 grain.
Exsiccated Ferrous Sulphate ... 1 grain.
in each pill.

PILULA RHEI ET NUCIS VOMICÆ.

Compound Rhubarb Pill ... ... 3 grains.
Extract of Nux Vomica ... ... ¼ grain.
Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna ... ⅛ grain.
in each pill.

PILULA ZINCI OXIDI ET BELLADONNÆ.

Zinc Oxide ... ... 2 grains.
Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna ... ¼ grain.
in each pill.

PILULA ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMPOSITA.

Zinc Valerianate ... ... 1 grain.
Compound Asafetida Pill ... ... 2 grains.
in each pill.

PULVIS ACIDI BORICI ET AMYLI.

Boric Acid, in powder,
Starch, in powder ... ... equal parts.
Used as dusting powder.

PULVIS BISMUTHI CUM MORPHINA.

Syn.: **Ferrier's Snuff.**

Bismuth Oxynitrate	360 grains.
Morphine Hydrochloride	2 grains.
Gum Acacia, in powder	120 grains.

For insufflation.

PULVIS CALOMELANOS ET ACIDI BORICI.

Mercurous Chloride	1 part.
Boric Acid, in powder	3 parts.

Used as dusting powder.

PULVIS CALOMELANOS ET AMYLI.

Mercurous Chloride	1 part.
Starch, in powder	3 parts.

Used as dusting powder.

PULVIS CALOMELANOS ET ZINCI OXIDI.

Mercurous Chloride	1 part.
Zinc Oxide	3 parts.

Used as dusting powder.

PULVIS IODOFORMI ET ACIDI BORICI.

Iodoform, in powder	1 part.
Boric Acid, in powder	3 parts.

Used as dusting powder

PULVIS MENTHOL COMPOSITUS.

Menthol	2 parts.
Boric Acid, in powder	3 parts.
Ammonium Chloride, in powder ...	3 parts.

For insufflation.

PULVIS RHEI CUM HYDRARGYRO.

Rhubarb Root, in powder	2 grains.
Mercurous Chloride	½ grain.
Ginger, in powder	½ grain.

Dose for a child 12 months old.

PULVIS RHEI CUM SODA.

Rhubarb Root, in powder	1 grain.
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 grains.

Dose for a child 12 months old.

Note.—May be supplied also as a lightly compressed tablet to be crushed to powder before administration.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM HYDRARGYRO.

Mercurous Chloride	1 grain.
Scammony Resin, in powder... ...	4 grains.

Dose for an adult.

PULVIS STRAMONII COMPOSITUS.

Stramonium Leaves, in powder ...	½ ounce.
Anise Fruit, in powder	¼ ounce.
Potassium Nitrate	¼ ounce.
Tobacco, in powder	10 grains.

Dissolve the potassium nitrate in one fluid ounce of water; mix the solution uniformly with the mixed powders, and dry. When required, one teaspoonful of the powder is to be ignited on a plate, and the fumes inhaled.

PULVIS ZINCI OXIDI ET ACIDI BORICI.

Zinc Oxide,
Boric Acid, in powder, ... equal parts.

Used as dusting powder.

PULVIS ZINCI OXIDI ET AMYLI.

Zinc Oxide,
Starch, in powder ... ... equal parts.

Used as dusting powder.

SOLUTIO SALINA.

Syn.: **Normal Saline Solution.**

Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	60 grains.
Water	...	...	...	to 1 pint.

Dissolve. This solution contains salt nearly equivalent to 0·7 per cent., and has about the same osmotic equivalent as blood-serum. It is usually sterilised by boiling at least five minutes in a flask, the neck of which is plugged with sterilised cotton wool.

SOLUTIO SAPONIS ÆTHEREA.

Syn.: **Ether-Soap.**

Oleic Acid	...	...	...	7 fl. ounces.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	...	...	...	3 fl. ounces.

Mix, and neutralise with a saturated solution of potassium hydroxide in water (1 in 1), of which nearly 1½ fl. oz. will be required, using phenol-phthalein as indicator. Allow the neutralised product to cool, and add—

Oil of Lavender	...	...	...	20 minims.
Methylated Ether, sp. gr. 0·720, to	...			1 pint.

Preserve in well closed bottles.

Note.—The detergent action of this solution may be increased by using a slight excess of potash solution. Ether-soap solution is used to cleanse skin-areas before surgical operations. A small quantity should be well rubbed in until the surface is dry, then, with a brush and hot water, thoroughly scrub the skin. The ether, being a fat-solvent, penetrates the epidermis and carries the soap with it.

SUPPOSITORIUM NUTRIENS.

Each suppository contains 60 grains of beef peptone, to which the necessary consistence has been imparted by the addition of gelatin.

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS COMPOSITUS.

Syn.: **Chemical Food.**

Prepared like the official Syrup of Ferrous Phosphate with the addition of

Calcium Phosphate	0·75 grain.
Sodium Phosphate	0·10 grain.
Potassium Phosphate	0·10 grain.

in each fluid drachm. It is coloured red by cochineal.

Dose ½ to 1 fl. drachm.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS.

This is the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites of the Brit. Pharm. Conference Formulary. It contains in each fluid drachm $\frac{1}{160}$ grain of strychnine, ⅛ grain of quinine, with hypophosphites of iron, manganese, calcium and potassium.

Dose ½—2 fl. drachms.

TABELLÆ ACETANILIDI COMPOSITÆ.

Acetanilide	2 grains.
Caffeine Citrate	1 grain.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 grain.

TABELLÆ GLUSIDI.

Compressed tablets containing in each ½ grain of gluside, equivalent in sweetening powder to about 120 grains of sugar.

TABELLÆ HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETA.

Tablets containing ½ or 1 grain of mercury with chalk and some milk sugar. They are lightly compressed, and may be easily crushed between the fingers for administration as powders to children.

TABELLÆ SANTONINI COMPOSITÆ.

Santonin	1 grain.
Mercurous Chloride	1 grain.
Chocolate Powder	2 grains.

Lightly compressed. They should be disintegrated in the mouth, or crushed and given as powder.

TROCHISCUS GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

Each lozenge, made with simple basis, contains 3 grains of extract of liquorice, and ½ minim of oil of anise.

UNGUENTUM EMOLLIENS.

Zinc Oxide	...	...	45 grains.
Oil of Eucalyptus	...	...	5 minims.
Lard	...	...	½ ounce.
Soft Paraffin (yellow)	...	to	1 ounce.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS MITIUS.

Mercuric Nitrate Ointment	...	...	1 part.
Soft Paraffin (yellow)	...	...	7 parts.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI ZINCI PLUMBI.

Syn.: **Unguentum Metallorum.**

Lead Acetate	...	...	10 grains.
Zinc Oxide	...	...	20 grains.
Mercurous Chloride	...	...	10 grains.
Mercuric Nitrate Ointment	...	...	20 grains.
Soft Paraffin (yellow)	...	to	1 ounce.

UNGUENTUM PICIS CARBONIS.

Solution of Coal Tar	...	...	½ fl. drachm.
Soft Paraffin (yellow)	...	to	1 ounce.

UNGUENTUM PICIS CARBONIS COMPOSITUM.

Solution of Coal Tar	...	...	½ fl. drachm.
Ammoniated Mercury	...	...	15 grains.
Soft Paraffin (yellow)	...	to	1 ounce.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS ET RESORCINI.

Precipitated Sulphur	...	...	20 grains.
Resorcin	...	...	15 grains.
Soft Paraffin (yellow)	...	to	1 ounce.

UNGUENTA PRO OCULIS. Eye Ointments.

The basis for these is yellow soft paraffin, of uniform consistence, free from granular particles, having a melting point of about 35° C. The ointments will then readily melt when introduced into the eye. The soft paraffin should be first carefully examined to ensure its neutrality, then melted, strained through fine muslin, and set aside in a covered vessel to cool. The material to be incorporated in the ointments should be in the finest possible powder, and should be triturated with a small portion of the soft paraffin until a perfectly smooth mixture is obtained. In the alkaloidal ointments the free alkaloids are used and the mixture of alkaloid and soft paraffin may be warmed just above the melting point of the latter (not above 50° C.) until solution is effected. The salts of alkaloids are mostly insoluble in fats. The use of oleic acid as a solvent for alkaloids in eye-ointments is not desirable as many samples of oleic acid are rancid and have an irritant action. The finished ointments should be preserved in covered pots, and the introduction of foreign matter, on the spatula or otherwise, carefully avoided. The following ointments are most frequently employed (4·375 grains per ounce = 1 per cent.):—

Unguentum Acidi Borici Dilutum.

Boric Acid	4 per cent.

Note.—The B.P. Unguentum Acidi Borici contains 10 per cent.

Unguentum Atropinæ cum Cocaina.

Atropine	1 per cent.
Cocaine	2 per cent.

Unguentum Atropinæ Dilutum.

Atropine	1 per cent.

Note.—The B.P. Unguentum Atropinæ contains 2 per cent. of atropine and is made with oleic acid.

Unguentum Cocainæ Dilutum.

Cocaine	2 per cent.

Note.—The B. P. Unguentum Cocainæ contains 4 per cent. of cocaine and is made with oleic acid.

Unguentum Flavum.

Yellow Mercuric Oxide	1 per cent.

Unguentum Flavum cum Atropina.

Yellow Mercuric Oxide	1 per cent.
Atropine	0·5 per cent.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati Dilutum.

Ammoniated Mercury	1 per cent.

Note.—The B. P. Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati contains 10 per cent.

Unguentum Iodoformi cum Atropina.

Precipitated Iodoform	10 per cent.
Atropine	0·5 per cent.

Unguentum Iodoformi Præcipitati.

Precipitated Iodoform	10 per cent.

Note.—The B. P. Unguentum Iodoformi contains 10 per cent. iodoform with Unguentum Paraffini.

NOTES AND MEMORANDA ON OFFICIAL AND SOME NON-OFFICIAL REMEDIES.

ACACIÆ GUMMI. Sol. in water, insol. in alcohol. A solution in water (1 to 1½) is known as mucilage of acacia and used for suspending insoluble powders in mixtures, or emulsifying oils and other fluids immiscible with water. For proportions, *vide* Mucil. Acaciæ, page 97.

ACETANILIDUM. Acetanilide or Antifebrin. Sl. sol. in water, sol. in alcohol. Given in powders, tablets, or cachets; or dissolved in brandy and water.

Dose 1—3 grs.

ACETUM CANTHARIDIS. 1 in 10. Used externally.

ACETUM IPECACUANHÆ. Contains 0·1 per cent. alkaloids. **Dose** 10—30 m.

ACETUM SCILLÆ. 1 in 8. **Dose** 10—30 m.

ACIDUM ACETICUM. Contains 33 per cent. real acetic acid and commonly known as "strong" acetic acid.

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM. Contains 4·27 per cent. acetic acid and is about as strong as average samples of vinegar. **Dose** ½ to 2 fl. drs.

ACIDUM ACETICUM GLACIALE. Nearly pure acetic acid (99 per cent.). Solidifies in cold weather. Used as caustic and in smelling bottles. **Off. preps.** Acet. Canth.: Lin. Tereb. Acet.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. Arsenious Anhydride. White lumps or powder, slightly soluble in water. Given usually in mixtures as Liquor Arsen. or Liq. Arsen. Hydroch.; or in pills. Used externally as caustic, alone, or made into a paste with charcoal and water, sometimes with vermilion, or with addition of creosote and morphine. **Dose** $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ gr. **Off. preps.** Liq. Arsen.: Liq. Arsen. Hyd.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. Nearly colourless, feathery crystals. Sl. sol. in water (about 1 gr. in 1 oz.), sol. in alcohol and glycerin (1 in 30). Made from benzoin, or synthetically from toluene, the latter variety being odourless. Given in mixtures, chiefly as the soluble sodium or ammonium benzoate, or as lozenges in throat affections. Useful non-poisonous antiseptic. **Dose** 5—15 grs. **Off. preps.** Tinct. Camph. Co.: Tinct. Opii. Am.: Troch.

ACIDUM BORICUM. Colourless unctuous crystals, or smooth white powder. Sol. in water (1 in 30), in alcohol (1 in 28), and in glycerin (1 in 4). Non-poisonous antiseptic, used as dusting powder, lotion, or ointment, and in surgical dressings. 15 grs. to 1 oz. of water forms saturated solution. **Dose** 5—15 grs. **Off. preps.** Glyc.: Ungt.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM. Colourless deliquescent crystals, becoming pink on keeping. Sol. in water (1 in 12), freely sol. in alcohol, ether, oils, and glycerin. Liquefied by addition of $\frac{1}{10}$ water. Given internally in mixtures, well diluted; or in pills. A solution in water is used as gargle or injection (1 to 3 grs. to 1 oz.), as lotion (1 in 20—100); also as ointment, and in surgical dressings. **Dose** 1—3 grs. **Off. preps.** Glyc.: Suppos.: Troch.: Ungt.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM LIQUEFACTUM. Carbolic acid 10 pts., water 1 part. Colourless fluid, turning pink, solidifies in cold weather. More convenient form than the crystals. Injected undiluted or mixed with glycerin for hydrocele. **Dose** 1—3 m.

ACIDUM CHROMICUM. Deep red, deliquescent crystals. Strong solutions used as caustic, weaker solutions as lotion or gargle (1 in 100—400.). **Off. prep.** Liquor.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. Colourless crystals, very sol. in water, glyc., or alcohol. Given in powders or solution, often with alkaline mixtures to make effervescent draughts. Lemon-juice contains about 35 grs. citric acid per fl. oz. For neutralising power *vide* Neutralisation Table, page 164. **Dose** 5—20 grs.

ACIDUM GALLICUM. Needle crystals, nearly colourless and odourless. Sol. in water (1 in 100), more sol. in alcohol, glyc., or in potass. cit. solution. Given in mixtures, suspended in water (gum unnecessary); in pills, cachets, tablets, or powders. **Dose** 5—15 grs.

ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM DILUTUM. Colourless acid liquid. Contains 10 per cent. real hydrobromic acid. Given in mixtures, and used as solvent for quinine sulphate. **Dose** 15—60 m.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. Strongly acid colourless liquid, known as "strong" hydrochloric acid or "spirit of salt." Contains nearly 32 per cent. real hydrochloric acid Not used undiluted, except to produce chlorine gargles.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM. Contains 10·6 per cent. real hydrochloric acid. Given, well diluted, in mixtures or as gargle. **Dose** 5—20 m.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM. Contains 2 per cent. hydrocyanic acid. Should be kept in small bottles, nearly full, in the dark. Given in mixtures; used as lotion (10 or 20 m. to 1 oz.), ointment, and inhalation. **Dose** 2—6 m. **Off. prep.** Tinct. Chlorof. et Morph. Co.

ACIDUM LACTICUM. Colourless syrupy liquid, containing 75 per cent. lactic acid. Miscible with water, alcohol, or ether. Diluted with water, used as paint or spray. **Off. prep.** Syr. Calc. Lactophosph.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. Colourless, corrosive liquid; contains 70 per cent. real nitric acid. Used externally as caustic. A variety is known as "aqua fortis."

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM. Contains 17·4 per cent. real nitric acid. Given in mixtures, well diluted. **Dose** 5—20 m.

ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM. Contains nitric and hydrochloric acids, and some chlorine; also nitrous acid, and nitrosyl chloride produced by reaction between them. Used, well diluted, as lotion, or bath. Internally, well diluted, in mixtures. **Dose** 5—20 m.

ACIDUM OLEICUM. Straw-coloured oily liquid, solid at low temperatures. Insol. in water, sol. in alcohol, ether, chlorof., and oils. Used as solvent for alkaloids and metallic oxides, forming oleates which are miscible with fats and easily absorbed. Used in making the official ointments of aconitine, atropine, cocaine, and veratrine. Mercuric and zinc oleates are official, also lead oleate as lead plaster.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM CONCENTRATUM. Colourless syrupy liquid. Contains 66·3 per cent. real phosphoric acid. This strong acid is only used in manufacturing, the diluted acid (*vide infra*) being used in medicine. **Off. prep.** Acid. Phosph. Dil.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM. Contains 13·8 per cent. real phosphoric acid. Given, well diluted, in mixtures. **Dose** 5—20 m.

ACIDUM PICRICUM (N.O.). Yellow crystals. Poisonous, not given internally. A 0·5 per cent. solution used as lotion for burns. Sol. in water (1 in 75), more sol. in alcohol.

ACIDUM PYROGALLICUM (N.O.). White feathery crystals. Very sol. in water and alcohol. Poisonous, not given internally. Used as ointment (2 to 5 per cent. with soft paraffin).

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM. Colourless crystals, irritant to mucous membrane. Sl. sol. in water (1 in 500) or glycerin (1 in 200); more sol. in alcohol, ether, and in sol. of borax, potass. citrate, and sodium phosphate. Antiseptic. Used externally as lotion, ointment, plaster, dusting powder (2 per cent. diluted with starch or talc); or dissolved in collodion (1 in 8). Given internally in mixtures, suspended in water (mucilage not necessary), or rendered soluble by potass. cit. Sodium salicylate is usually preferred on account of its solubility. **Dose** 5—20 grs. **Off. prep.** Ungt.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. Colourless, oily, corrosive liquid. Contains 98 per cent. of real sulphuric acid. Known as "strong" sulphuric acid, or "oil of vitriol." Used seldom as caustic, made into paste with charcoal. Given internally as the "diluted" and "aromatic" acids (*vide infra*).

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM. The strong acid diluted with alcohol, tinct. of ginger, and sp. of cinnamon. Contains 13·8 per cent. real sulphuric acid. Used in making Inf. Cinch. Acid.

Dose 5—20 m. well diluted.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM. Contains 13·65 per cent. real sulphuric acid. Contained in Inf. Rosæ Acid. 1 m. dissolves 1 gr. quinine sulphate.

Dose 5—20 m. well diluted.

ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM. Aqueous sol. containing 5 per cent. sulphurous anhydride (sulphur dioxide); deodorant. Used as lotion (½ to 1 fl. dr. to 1 oz. water), as pigment or spray with 1 to 3 parts of water or glyc., or inhalation (1 fl. dr. to pint warm water). Internally, very freely diluted. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

ACIDUM TANNICUM. Yellowish glistening powder. Very soluble in water, alc., or glyc. Used in powder as styptic, in sol. as lotion, spray, and gargle; as ointment; as paint (*vide* Glyc. Ac. Tannic.). Internally in cachets, tablets, or pills. **Dose** 2—5 grs. **Off. preps.** Glyc.: Suppos.: Troch.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM. Colourless crystals. Sol. in water, alc., or glyc. Given in powders or solution often with alkaline mixtures to make effervescing draughts. For neutralising power, *vide* Table p. 164. **Dose** 5—20 grs. **Off prep.** Pulv. Sodæ Tart. Efferves.

ACONITI RADIX. Contains about 0·03 per cent. aconitine. **Off. preps.** Lin.: Tinct.

ACONITINA. Very poisonous. Insol. in water, more sol. in alcohol, ether, or chlorof. Used chiefly externally as oint. Seldom internally. Maximum dose probably about $\frac{1}{500}$ gr. if alkaloid be pure. **Off. prep.** Ungt.

ADEPS. Lard is used as ointment base. Melts at about 38° C. (100° F). More readily absorbed than soft paraffin.

ADEPS BENZOATUS. Lard melted with a little benzoin and afterwards strained. Does not become rancid so quickly as plain lard, on account of the benzoic acid, etc., extracted from the benzoin. Not suitable for eye ointments.

ADEPS INDURATUS. Lard deprived ot a portion of its oil by pressure. Used for making ointments in hot climates.

ADEPS LANÆ. The purified fat extracted from sheep's wool. Sticky yellowish fat, easily absorbed by the skin, combines uniformly with its own weight of water and usually employed in the hydrated form (*vide infra*).

ADEPS LANÆ HYDROSUS. Wool fat 7, water 3. This will still take up about half its weight of water and may be used as an ointment base for fluid extracts or watery solutions of drugs. Its sticky nature may be modified by addition of an equal weight of soft paraffin.

ÆTHER. Ethyl oxide with about 8 per cent. alcohol and water. Sp. gr. 0·735. Gives off heavy inflammable vapour. Sol. in abt. 10 vols. of water, miscible with alcohol or chloroform. This quality is not suitable

for anæsthetic use, as it leaves a residue of water after evaporation. Given usually as spirit of ether, which is more readily miscible with water; also hypodermically. **Dose** 10—60 m. **Off. preps.** Sp.: Sp. Æther. Comp.

ÆTHER ACETICUS. An ethereal liquid consisting chiefly of ethyl acetate. Sol. in water (1 in 10), miscible with alcohol, ether, and chlorof. Used as solvent in making Liq. Epispast. Occasionally inhaled. **Dose** 20—40 m. for repeated doses; 60—90 m. for a single dose.

ÆTHER PURIFICATUS. Ether almost entirely free from alcohol and water (*vide* Æther, *supra.*) Sp. gr. 0·720 to 0·722. Used as spray, producing local anæsthesia; or inhaled for general anæsthesia.

ÆTHER METHYLATUS (N.O.). Ether prepared from duty-free methylated spirit, costing about ¼ the price of that made from duty-paid rectified spirit. Suitable for anæsthetic use when properly purified. The quality having a sp. gr. 0·720 for inhalation; that having a sp. gr. of 0·717 most suitable for spray, on account of its low boiling point and freedom from water.

ÆTHER OZONICUS (N.O.). A mixture of hydrogen peroxide solution with alcohol and ether. Test sol. for blood.

ÆTHYL CHLORIDUM (N.O.). An ethereal liquid boiling at 12·5° C. (54·5° F). Used as spray from glass capsules with very fine orifice, producing local anæsthesia by freezing, on account of its low boiling point.

ALCOHOL ABSOLUTUM. Ethyl hydoxide containing not more than 1 per cent. water. For lower grade alcohol *vide* Spiritus Rectificatus.

ALOE BARBADENSIS. Dark brown or black masses. Very bitter. Chief constituent is aloin, but that does not represent total activity of the drug. Usually given in pills. **Dose** 2—5 grs. **Off. preps.** Aloin: Decoct.

(from Ext.): Ext.: Ext. Coloc. Co. (from Ext.): Pil. Al. et Ferri: Pil. Coloc. Co.: Pil. Camb. Co.: Pil. Col. et Hyos,: Tinct. (from Ext.).

ALOE SOCOTRINA. Resembles Barbados aloes, usually more opaque. Purgative action said to be less powerful. **Dose** 2—5 grs. **Off. preps.** Aloin.: Pil.: Pil. Aloes et Asaf.: Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ: Pil. Rhei Co.: Tinct. Benz. Co.

ALOINUM. Aloins from various species of aloes have same medicinal action and differ only in certain colour reactions. Given in pills. **Dose** ½—2 grs.

ALUMEN. White crystals. Sol. in water and glyc., insol. in alcohol. Dissolved in water (2—10 grs. per oz.) as lotion, gargle, injection, nasal douche; the powder mixed with starch as insufflation; strong sol. or the official glycerin as styptic; given in mixtures. **Dose** 5—10 grs.; as an emetic, 60 grs. **Off. preps.** Alum. Exsicc.: Glyc.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM. Dry white powder. Used as styptic powder and escharotic.

AMMONIACUM. Gum-resin, forming emulsion when triturated with water. Used in plasters but chiefly internally as mixtnre. **Dose** 5—15 grs. **Off. preps.** Emp. Am. c. Hydrarg.: Mist.

AMMONIA. Ammonia, NH_3, is contained in the official liquors (*q.v.*). Ammon. Carb. also give off ammonia gas. "Smelling-bottles" contain lumps of the carbonate saturated with strong ammonia solution.

AMMONII BENZOAS. Sol. in water and alcohol. Given in mixtures. **Dose** 5—15 grs.

AMMONII BROMIDUM. Sol. in water and alch. Given in loz. and tablets, usually in mixtures. **Dose** 5—30 grs.

AMMONII CARBONAS. White lumps giving off ammonia gas; used in smelling-bottles (*vide* Ammonia, *supra*). Sol. in water, sl. sol. in alch. 15 grs. neutralise

20 grs. citric acid. Given in mixtures, sometimes with tartaric or citric acid powders. **Dose** 3—10 grs. as emetic, 30 grs. **Off. prep.** Sp. Am. Arom.

AMMONII CHLORIDUM. Sol. in water, less sol. in alch. Used as lotion; inhalation (by vapourising the salt by heat or mixing the vapours of hydroch. acid and ammonia); in loz. or pastils (2 grs. in each); in powders or tablets; or in mixtures. **Dose** 5—20 grs.

AMMONII PHOSPHAS. Sol. in water, insol. in alch. Given in mixtures. **Dose** 5—20 grs.

AMYGDALA AMARA. Bitter almonds contain the glucoside amygdalin to which their taste is due. The fixed oil is obtained by expression, and the pressed cake, when mashed in water and distilled, yields the volatile oil used for flavouring. (*Vide* p. 99)

AMYGDALA DULCIS. Sweet almonds contain no amygdalin, but yield on expression a fixed oil identical with that obtained from bitter almonds. **Off. preps.** Mist.: Pulv. Amygd. Comp.

AMYL NITRIS. Liquid, with fragrant. penetrating odour. Should be carefully preserved. Insol. in water, sol. in alcohol. Given chiefly by inhalation, **Dose** 2 to 5 m. on the handkerchief or a piece of lint. Used also in sealed glass capsules to be crushed in handkerchief when required

AMYLUM. Wheat, maize, or rice starch. Fine white powder, insol. in cold water, but forming thick mucilage with boiling water. Used as dusting powder, alone or as vehicle for other remedies, aud as basis for insufflations. Mucilage of starch (1 in 40) used as simple enema or as vehicle for other enemas. The official glycerin of starch may be used as an emollient application to the skin. **Off. prep.** Glyc.

ANETHI FRUCTUS. Contain 3—4 per cent. vol. oil. **Off. preps.** Aqua.: Oleum.

ANISI FRUCTUS. Commonly known as aniseed. Contains 2—3 per cent. of vol. oil which is nearly identical with that contained in star anise. **Off. preps.** Aqua: Oleum.

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES. Chamomile flowers are bitter and aromatic: they contain about 1 per cent. vol. oil. A hot infusion or decoction is popularly used as a fomentation, often with the addition of poppy capsules. **Off. preps.** Ext.: Oleum.

ANTIFEBRIN. *Vide* Acetanilidum.

ANTIMONII OXIDUM. Insol. in water. Generally given in powders. **Dose** 1—2 grs. **Off. prep.** Pulv. Antimonialis.

ANTIMONIUM NIGRUM PURIFICATUM. Purified native black antimonous sulphide. Used in veterinary practice as "black antimony." Insol. in water. Used for making Antimonium Sulphuratum.

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM. A complex mixture of oxides and sulphides of antimony. Orange-red powder, insol. in water, sol. in acids. A variety of this was formerly known as Kermes Mineral. **Dose** 1—2 grs. Seldom used except in the **Off. prep.** Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. Co.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM. Tartarated Antimony, known also as Tartar Emetic or Potassio-tartrate of Antimony. Sol. in water (1 in 17), nearly insol. in alcohol. **Dose,** as expectorant or diaphoretic, $\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain; as emetic, 1—2 grs. Given usually as the official wine. **Off. prep.** Vinum.

ANTIPYRINE. *Vide* Phenazonum.

APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM. The hydrochloride of an alkaloid prepared artificially from morphine or codeine, from which however it differs entirely in physiological action. Apomorphine *does not* occur naturally in opium. Sol. in water (1 in 60).

Given in mixtures. **Dose,** by the mouth as an expectorant, $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.; as emetic, hypodermically $\frac{1}{20}$—$\frac{1}{10}$ gr., by the mouth $\frac{1}{10}$—$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Solutions of apomorphine become green when kept, but do not appear to lose their emetic properties. **Off. prep.** Inject. Apomorph. Hypoderm.

AQUÆ. The official "waters," with the exception of Distilled Water and the waters of Camphor, Chloroform, and Cherry Laurel, are aromatic innocuous fluids obtained by distilling water with volatile oils or oil-containing drugs, the aqueous distillate impregnated with the volatile oil constituting the "water." They are used chiefly as vehicles on account of their taste and aroma and are often given to children, as carminatives, particularly anise, caraway, dill, and peppermint waters. The following "aromatic" waters of this kind are official:—

Aqua Anethi	Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ
,, Anisi	,, Menthæ Viridis
,, Aurantii Floris	,, Pimentæ
,, Carui	,, Rosæ
,, Cinnamomi	,, Sambuci
,, Fœniculi	

The following are the exceptions referred to above — Aqua Camphoræ is a saturated solution of camphor (1 in 1000) in water. Aqua Chloroformi is a solution of chloroform (1 in 400) in water and is used as a vehicle on account of its sweet taste and antiseptic properties, since it prevents the development of moulds. Aqua Laurocerasi is obtained by distilling Cherry Laurel leaves with water. It possesses an almond-like odour and contains $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. of hydrocyanic acid and some benzaldehyde, produced by the decomposition of the glucoside laurocerasin, which is very similar to if not identical with amygdalin. On account of its hydrocyanic acid the **Dose** of Cherry Laurel water is limited to $\frac{1}{2}$—2 fluid drachms.

ARAROBA. Known also as Goa Powder or Crude Chrysarobin. It is a pathological product formed by the disintegration of certain layers of tissue in the trunk of the tree *Andira araroba.* Used for the preparation of the official Chrysarobin.

ARGENTI NITRAS. White crystals, sol. in water and alcohol. Easily reduced to metallic silver by contact with organic matter, staining the tissues black. Used as caustic points; as eye-drops, injection, or lotion, ½ to 5 grs. to 1 oz. of water; as pigment 10—60 grs. per oz. in water. Given internally as pills made with Kaolin and paraffin ointment (ordinary vegetable excipients react explosively with silver nitrate). **Dose** ¼ to ½ gr.

ARGENTI NITRAS INDURATUS. Silver nitrate toughened by fusion with 5 per cent. potassium nitrate; less brittle than silver nitrate alone.

ARGENTI NITRAS MITIGATUS. Silver nitrate, 1, potassium nitrate, 2; fused together and poured into moulds, to make "mild" caustic points.

ARGENTI OXIDUM. Insol. in water; local action milder than that of nitrate. Given in pills made with mineral excipients (*vide* Argenti Nitras, *supra*).

Dose ½ to 2 grains.

ARISTOL (N.O.). An iodine derivative of thymol. Mixed with starch (1 : 3) as dusting powder; in ointments with soft paraffin, 5—10 per cent.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. Horseradish contains a principle resembling the sinigrin of mustard, and yields a pungent vol. oil when scraped or sliced in water. **Off. prep.** Sp. Armor. Co.

ARNICÆ RHIZOMA. Seldom employed internally. The tincture mixed with water (1 : 9) is used as a lotion or fomentation; or as liniment with liniment of soap (1 : 3). **Off. prep.** Tinct.

ARSENII IODIDUM. Orange-red crystals, sol. in water and alcohol. Given in pills or as the Liq. Hyd. et Ars. Iod. in mixtures. **Dose** $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ gr. **Off. prep.** Liq. Hyd. et Arsen. Iod. (Donovan's Solution).

ASAFETIDA. Gum-resin, containing about 5 per cent. of vol. oil, having a strong garlic odour. Given internally in pills. The tincture (containing the oil and resin), and the fetid spirit (containing the oil only), are used in mixtures; sometimes with an alkaline carbonate and citric acid as effervescing mixture. As an enema, 30 grs. rubbed to a smooth emulsion with water, or 1 to 2 drachms of the tincture with 4 ozs. starch mucilage. **Dose** 5—15 grs. **Off. preps.** Pil. Aloes et Asaf.: Pil. Galb. Co.: Sp. Ammon. Fetid.: Tinct.

ATROPINA. An alkaloid obtained from Belladonna. Colourless crystals, very slightly sol. in water, more sol. in alcohol, chloroform, ether, and glycerin. Given sometimes in pills; used also in ointments, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent., with lard or soft paraffin. For eye-drops, lotions, injections, and in mixtures, atropine sulphate is preferred on account of its greater solubility and stability. **Dose** $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. **Off. prep.** Ungt.

ATROPINÆ SULPHAS. Colourless crystals, sol. in water, alcohol, and glycerin; insol. in ether or chloroform. Given in pills, mixture (as liquor), and hypod. inject. (often with morphine). As eye-drops or lotion, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grs. per oz. of water. **Dose** $\frac{1}{200}$—$\frac{1}{100}$ gr. **Off. preps.** Lamellæ: Liquor.

AURANTII CORTEX RECENS. Used as flavouring agent; 10 to 20 m. of the tincture or $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drm. of the syrup per fl. oz. of mixture are sufficient. Iron compounds produce dark mixtures with preparations of orange peel. **Off. preps.** Syr.: Syr. Aromat.: Tinct.: Vinum.

AURANTII CORTEX SICCATUS. The two official infusions are pleasant vehicles. The comp. infusion of orange is very good for bismuth mixtures as no gum or mucilage is then necessary. **Off. preps.** Inf.: **Inf. Aurant. Comp.**

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. Viscid blackish liquid, composed chiefly of aromatic derivatives of benzoic and cinnamic acids. Insol. in water, sol. in chlorof., partly sol. in alcohol. Given in capsules, or in mixtures (emulsified with mucilage); used as ointment, 10 per cent., with lard or soft paraffin, for bed-sores.

Dose 5—15 m.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. Soft, yellow, tenacious solid, becoming hard on keeping. Composition similar to that of Bals. Peru, but flavour more agreeable. Used chiefly as syrup to flavour expectorant mixtures. The tincture when given with aqueous vehicles requires the addition of mucilage to suspend the precipitated resin. **Dose** 5—15 grs. **Off. preps.** Syr.: Tinct.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA. Fresh leaves used only for preparing the green extract and juice, both of which are very variable in strength. Dried leaves sometimes used in fumigating powders. The green extract is given in pills and used externally as paint mixed with glycerin 1:3. **Off. preps.** Ext. Bellad. Viride: Succus.

BELLADONNÆ RADIX. Contains 0·3 to 0·8 per cent. alkaloids. Used for making the standardised preparations. The alch. extract is given in pills and the tincture in mixtures. The liniment is often used externally with the addition of 10 per cent. chloroform. **Off. preps.** Emplast.: Ext. Bellad. Alc.: Ext. Bellad. Liq.: Lin.: Suppos.: Tinct.: Ungt.

BENZOINUM. Balsamic resinous substance, containing aromatic and antiseptic bodies. Insol. in water, sol. in alcohol and ether. Used as constituent of fumigating pastilles and ribbon; also as preservative in Adeps Benz. and Ungt. Cetacei. The tincture is given in

mixtures (with mucilage to suspend precip. resin), used as spray or inhalation (1 fl. drm. with hot water), is painted on the skin to form a protective and antiseptic film, and freely diluted (1 : 50) with water as lotion. **Off. preps.** Tinct. Benzoin. Comp.

BENZOL. Coal-tar product, composed chiefly of benzene and toluene. Should be carefully distinguished from benzin or benzoline, which are paraffin derivatives. Used as solvent in making Liq. Caoutchouc and to remove oil from mustard before making Charta Sinapis.

BISMUTHI CARBONAS. White powder insol. in water and alcohol. Used as insufflation, mixed with equal weight of powdered starch or gum acacia; given in powders, cachets, or tablets, and in mixtures often with magnesium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate. In mixtures, mucilage (1 fl. drm. to 1 oz.) or comp. tragac. powder (10 grs. to 1 oz.) may be used to suspend it, but both those are unsatisfactory, while if given in comp. infusion of orange no suspending agent is necessary. **Dose** 5—20 grs. **Off. prep.** Troch. Bism. Comp.

BISMUTHI OXIDUM. Brownish-yellow powder, insol. in water and alcohol. Seldom given internally; used externally in lotions and ointments. **Dose** 5—20 grs.

BISMUTHI SALICYLAS. Pinkish-white powder, insol. in water or in alcohol, although the latter solvent usually extracts some uncombined salicylic acid from commercial samples. Given in powders, cachets, or in mixtures. **Dose** 5—20 grs.

BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS. Heavy white minutely crystalline powder. Insol. in water or alcohol. Used as insufflation and dusting powder, alone or mixed with equal weight of starch; in lotions, with water and glycerin; in ointments 1 : 10; internally in powders, pills, cachets, or tablets, and in mixtures. In mixtures, acacia or tragacanth is usually added to suspend *(vide*

Bism. Carb.), but this is unnecessary if Inf. Aurant. Co. is used as vehicle. When prescribed in mixtures with alkaline carbonates, carbon dioxide is evolved: this may be avoided by using bismuth carbonate, but the combination of subnitrate and alkaline carbonate is preferred by some. **Dose** 5—20 grs.

BORAX. A sodium salt of boric acid, sometimes called sodium biborate. Colourless crystals, sol. in water (1 : 25), very sol. in glycerin, insol. in alcohol. Dissolved in water, 5 to 20 grs. per fl. oz., used as lotion, nasal douche, eye-drops, and injection. Equal parts borax, salt, and sodium bicarbonate are often employed as lotion, As gargle, 10 grs. per fl. oz. (or 1 fl. drm. of glyc. borax), often with tincture of myrrh (10 to 20 m). The official glycerin and honey of borax are used as paints to mouth and throat. Given internally in mixtures, or as tablets to be slowly dissolved in mouth if local action is desired. **Dose** 5—20 grs. **Off. preps.** Glyc.: Mel.

BROMOFORM (N.O.). Bromine analogue of chloroform. Heavy colourless fluid, insol. in water. Best given dissolved in cod-liver oil: should not be given in mixtures as it is too dense to be suspended. **Dose** 1—5 m.

BUCHU FOLIA. Contains 1—2 per cent. vol. oil and much mucilage. The infusion is used as a vehicle for other diuretics. **Off. preps.** Inf.: Tinct.

BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRAS. Small white crystals, fruity odour. Incorrectly called croton-chloral hydrate. Sl. sol. in water (1 : 45), more sol. in alcohol or glycerin. Given in pills, cachets, tablets, and in mixtures, flavoured with syrup. Each 10 grains requires at least 1 ounce of water for solution. **Dose** 5—20 grs.

CAFFEINA. An alkaloid found in coffee, tea, and several other substances used as beverages. Colourless silky crystals. Sl. sol. in water (1 : 80), very sol. in alcohol. Given in pills, cachets, tablets, powders, and mixtures.

For hypodermic injection the caffeine is rendered soluble by the addition of an equal weight of sodium salicylate. **Dose** 1—5 grs. **Off. prep.** Caffeinæ Citras.

CAFFEINÆ CITRAS. A weak compound containing equal parts caffeine and citric acid; dissociated into its constituents by water so that the compound is no more soluble than its equivalent of caffeine. Given usually in draughts and mixture. **Dose** 2—10 grs. **Off. prep.** Caff. Citras. Efferves.

CAFFEINÆ CITRAS EFFERVESCENS. A mixture of caffeine citrate, 4 per cent., with sodium bicarb., tartaric and citric acids, and sugar, granulated by heat. An agreeable form for giving caffeine. **Dose** 60—120 grs.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA (N.O.). Purified native zinc carbonate. Fine pinkish powder. The article of commerce is frequently factitious and composed of zinc oxide or carbonate tinted with iron oxide. Used in ointments (10—20 per cent.) and in lotions (10—30 grs.) to the oz.) with glycerin (½ fl. drm.).

CALCII CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUS. Known as precip. chalk. Used as dusting powder and in tooth powders. Given in mixtures suspended by mucilage. A constituent of Troch. Bism. Comp. **Dose** 10—60 grs.

CALCII CHLORIDUM. White deliquescent masses. Very sol. in water or alcohol. Given in mixtures. Should be carefully distinguished from Calx Chlorinata, which is commonly called "chloride of lime." **Dose** 5—15 grs.

CALCII HYDRAS. Slaked lime. Nearly white powder, alkaline and caustic, very slightly sol. in water (½ gr. in 1 oz.), more sol. in sugar solutions. Used externally as constituent of caustic pastes. Lime water (Liq. Calcis) is used for diluting milk for infants; for other purposes the saccharated solution, being stronger, is more convenient. **Off. preps.** Lin.: Liquor.: Liq. Calcis Sacch.

CALCII HYPOPHOSPHIS. Small white pearly crystals, sol. in water, insol. in alcohol. Given in mixtures, often in cod-liver oil emulsions, or with malt extract. Syrups containing this compound, with hypophosphites of sodium, potassium, iron, quinine and strychnine, are also used. **Dose** 3—10 grs.

CALCII PHOSPHAS. White powder, insol. in water. May be given in powders or suspended in mixtures, but usually given as Syr. Ferri Phosp. Co. ("Chemical Food") **Dose** 5—15 grs.

CALCII SULPHAS. Native calcium sulphate (gypsum) deprived of its water of crystallization by heat, is known as Plaster of Paris. Plaster if kept in a damp place reabsorbs much water, and then sets slowly, or not at all, when made into a paste with water. Kept in a dry place, or in tightly closed tins, it retains its "setting" properties, and for splint making is best mixed with water in the proportion of 5 : 3. This mixture "sets" in from 10—20 minutes. Gypsum, which has been heated above 200° C. will not "set" with water.

CALUMBÆ RADIX. Most bitter drugs contain tannin, but calumba does not and may be given with iron compound without producing "inky" mixtures. Given in mixtures with alkaline bicarbonates, for which the infusion is a popular vehicle. For 1 oz. of infusion 15 to 20 m. of the Liq. Calumb. Conc. may be prescribed. **Off. preps.** Inf. : Liq. Calumb. Concent. : Tinct.

CALX. Quick-lime, calcium oxide. Combines with water to form slaked lime (calcium hydroxide).

CALX CHLORINATA. Chlorinated lime is popularly known as "chloride of lime." Greyish powder, becoming damp and evolving chlorine on exposure to air; partly sol. in water. Its use as a disinfectant is limited by the poisonous and corrosive properties of chlorine. If mixed with 1½ times its weight of crude hydrochloric acid, previously diluted with water, the whole of the chlorine, equal to ⅓ its weight, is quickly evolved. It

is used in lotions, as the Liquor, diluted with 10 to 30 parts of water, for foul wounds, but the corresponding sodium compound is preferred, as the lime solution becomes turbid when kept, from formation of the insoluble carbonate. **Off. prep.** Liquor.

CALX SULPHURATA. Sulphurated lime is a mixture of calcium sulphide and sulphate, and should contain 50 per cent. of the former. Greyish powder, smelling of sulphuretted hydrogen. Given in pills.

Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.

CAMBOGIA. Gum-resin forming yellow emulsion with water. Given almost entirely in pills. **Dose** $\frac{1}{2}$—2 grs. **Off. prep.** Pil. Cambog. Comp.

CAMPHORA. White crystalline substance, in lumps, tablets, or flowers. Very sl. sol. in water, sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and oils. Forms a thick fluid when rubbed with phenol, beta-naphthol, chloral hydrate, menthol, thymol, and salol. Camphor is given internally in pills, the spirit may be given in water or on sugar, and camphor water is used as a vehicle. Externally it is used in liniments, or the thick fluids formed by triturating it with the substances mentioned above may be used as paints. **Dose** 2—5 grs. **Off. preps.** Aqua: Lin.: Lin. Camph. Ammoniat.: Spirit.: Tinct. Camph. Comp.; also in many of the official liniments and in Ung. Hyd. Comp.

CANNABIS INDICA. Chemical and pharmacological investigations of this drug have hitherto yielded variable results. Recent work appears to show that Indian hemp and its preparations undergo changes by oxidation on keeping and should therefore be used as fresh as possible. The extract is given in pills and the tincture in mixtures (with mucilage to suspend the resins). **Off. preps.** Ext.: Tinct.

CANTHARIS. Cantharides contain very variable quantities of cantharidin and might well be replaced by this active principle, to which their effects are entirely due. Externally, blistering collodion and blistering liquid and the plaster are used to produce blisters, and action of the plaster may be increased by painting its surface with one or more layers of blistering liquid; the warming plaster and ointment are used as counter-irritants; and the vinegar and tincture, 20 m. to the oz., are used in hair lotions. Internally the tincture is given in mixtures, well diluted. **Off. preps.** Acet.: Collod. Vesic.: Emp. Calef.: Emp.: Liq. Epispast.: Tinct.: Ungt.

CAOUTCHOUC. Known in commerce as Para rubber. Its solution in benzol and carbon bisulphide (Liquor) is used in making mustard paper. **Off. prep.** Liquor.

CAPSICI FRUCTUS. When powdered, known as Cayenne pepper. Nepaul pepper is another variety. The powder is given in pills and lozenges and the tincture in mixtures and gargles. Externally the tincture and ointment are used as counter-irritants. **Off. preps.** Tinct.: Ungt. The tincture is also a constituent of Tinct. Chlorof. et Morph. Co.

CARBO LIGNI. Wood charcoal is best given in powder diffused in water, on account of the large dose. Smaller doses may be given in cachets or capsules; biscuits of charcoal are not satisfactory on account of the unavoidably prolonged exposure of the charcoal to air during manufacture. **Dose** 60—120 grs.

CARBONIS BISULPHIDUM. Used seldom as inhalation: chiefly as solvent in Liq. Caoutchouc and Pil. Phosphori.

CARDAMOMI SEMINA. Contain 4—5 per cent. vol. oil. The tincture is used as carminative and flavouring agent. **Off. prep.** Tinct. Card. Comp.

CARUI FRUCTUS. Contains 3—6 per cent. vol. oil. Caraway water is used as a carminative for infants, and the oil in pills. **Off. preps.** Aqua: Oleum.

CARYOPHYLLUM. Contain 15—20 per cent. of vol. oil, which is a powerful antiseptic. The infusion is a pleasant vehicle for alkaline or stomachic remedies and keeps good longer than other infusions; the oil is used as a carminative in pills and is used as local anæsthetic for tooth-ache. **Off. preps.** Inf.: Oleum.

CASCARA SAGRADA. Bark containing several bitter principles. The solid extract is given in pills or tablets and the liquid extract in gelatin capsules to avoid the bitter taste. The liquid extract or syrup may be given in chloroform water flavoured with liquid ext. of liquorice; addition of arom. sp. of ammonia improves the appearance of the mixture. Often combined with small doses of tincture of nux vomica and belladonna. Some "tasteless" preparations of cascara do not appear to be reliable in action. **Off. preps.** Ext.: Ext. Casc. Sag. Liq.: Syr. Casc. Aromat.

CASCARILLA. Contains a bitter alkaloid and 1 to 3 per cent. vol. oil. The infusion is chiefly employed as a vehicle for expectorant mixtures. **Off. preps.** Inf.: Tinct.

CASSIÆ PULPA. Viscid, black pulp from Cassia fruits. May be given in teaspoonful doses as aperient, but chiefly used as an ingredient of Conf. Sennæ.

CATECHU. Extract from leaves and shoots. In brownish cubes. Finely powdered, it is sometimes used as insufflation and is a usual constituent of astringent lozenges. The tincture is often given in mixtures, with chalk mixture or decoct. of logwood as vehicle. **Dose** 5—15 grs. **Off. preps.** Pulv. Catechu Comp.: Tinct. : Troch.

CERA ALBA. White beeswax. Sol. in turpentine; sl. sol. in alch. and ether; insol. in water. Used chiefly to stiffen ointments and plasters. White wax mixed with more or less almond or olive oil (to impart plasticity) and sterilised by heating to 150° C. has been employed in surgery as "aseptic wax."

CERA FLAVA. Yellow beeswax. Solubility and uses similar to those of white wax.

CERII OXALAS. White granular powder. Insol. in water. Given in powders, pills, cachets, or tablets. **Dose** 2—10 grs.

CETACEUM. Spermaceti is a white solid fatty substance, often employed as a constituent of ointments, salves, and cold cream and similar toilet preparations, on account of the smoothness it imparts to them. **Off. preps.** Ung. Aq. Rosæ.: Ung. Cetacei.

CHARTA SINAPIS. Mustard paper; prepared by spreading a mixture of finely powdered mustard and rubber solution on paper and allowing it to dry. The paper should be steeped in cold or tepid water before application, in order to develop the vol. oil.

CHIRATA. Chiretta (the dried herb) resembles Gentian in properties. **Off. preps.** Inf.: Liq. Chiratæ Conc.: Tinct.

CHLORAL HYDRAS. White crystals, very sol. in water, alcohol, glycerin, and oil. Pungent, unpleasant taste. Given usually in draughts, with bromides, and syrup or other flavouring agent. "Bromidia" is said to be a mixture of chloral hydrate and potassium bromide with Indian hemp and henbane. Occasionally given as enema or suppository. It forms a thick liquid when triturated with camphor, menthol, thymol, antipyrine, phenacetin, or phenol, and mixtures of this kind are used as anodyne paints (pigmenta). Should not be given with alkalies as they decompose it. **Dose** 5—20 grs. **Off. prep.** Syrupus.

CHLORALAMIDUM (N.O.). Chloralamide is a compound of chloral and formamide. Decomposed by alkalies or hot water. White crystals, sol. in about 20 parts of water (about 20 grains in 1 oz., compare chloral hydrate) more sol. in alcohol. Small doses may be given dissolved in water, larger doses in brandy and water or suspended with mucilage. "Chlorobrom" is a mixture of chloralamide and potassium bromide. **Dose** 10—40 grs.

CHLOROFORMUM. Chloroform may be made from rectified spirit, methylated spirit, acetone, or chloral hydrate. If properly purified the product from all sources is identical. For medicinal use 1 per cent. of alcohol is added to prevent decomposition. Sl. sol. in water (1 in 200), very sol. in alcohol and oils. Miscible with ether, but not with glycerin. Used chiefly as anæsthetic by inhalation. A.C.E. mixture is a mixture of Alcohol, Chloroform, and Ether in the proportion of 1, 2, and 3, which is approximately equivalent to their rates of volatilisation. Externally in liniments. Internally occasionally in capsules (for flatulence or hiccough); usually the water and spirit are employed. The water may be used as a vehicle for, and the spirit as an addition to, medicines liable to go mouldy. Chloroform is a constituent of the various brands of "Chlorodyne," the chief ingredients of which are contained in the official Tinct. Chlorof. et Morph. Co. Should be kept in a cool and dark place. **Dose** by the mouth, 1—5 minims. 20 m. of the spirit are equivalent to 1 oz. of the water. **Off. preps.** Aq.: Lin.: Spirit.: Tinct. Chlorof. et Morph. Co.

CHRYSAROBINUM. Chloroform-soluble portion of araroba (Goa powder), consists of chrysarobin and chrysophanic acid. Used externally in ointments or as pigment, dissolved in gutta-percha or rubber solution. **Off. prep.** Ungt.

CIMICIFUGÆ RHIZOMA. Known also as Actæa Racemosa. **Off. preps.** Ext. Cimicif. Liq.: Tinct.

CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ CORTEX. Red cinchona bark is employed in making the official preparations as it is not so variable in composition as the barks of other species. It should contain between 5 and 6 per cent. of alkaloids, half of which should be quinine and cinchonidine. Preparations of cinchona are preferred to quinine as stomachic bitters. The liquid extract is efficient but unpalatable: it is often given with dilute acids. Alkalies precipitate the alkaloids from cinchona preparations. Cinchona bark is occasionally given in powder. **Dose** 10—60 grs. **Off. preps.** Ext. Cinch. Liq.: Inf. Cinch. Acid.: Tinct.: Tinct. Cinch. Comp.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. Cinnamon bark contains tannin and about 1 per cent. vol. oil. Given in powder. **Dose** 10—30 grs.: the powdered bark and its preparations are used as vehicles or adjuvants to many astringent remedies. **Off. preps.** Aq.: Oleum: Pulv. Cinnam. Comp.: Tinct.

COCÆ FOLIA. Contain about 1 per cent. of cocaine and several other allied alkaloids. The stimulant and restorative properties of coca do not appear to be entirely due to those alkaloids. Coca wines are made by macerating the leaves in wine or adding the liquid extract thereto. **Off. prep.** Ext. Cocæ Liq.

COCAINA. Cocaine is almost insol. in water, more sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and oils. The alkaloid should be used for ointments, or in alcoholic and oily solutions, but for most purposes the hydrochloride, owing to its ready solubility in water, is preferred. **Off. prep.** Ungt.

COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM. White crystals, readily sol. in water, alcohol, and glycerin; insol. in ether and oils. Used chiefly as local anæsthetic. For the eye ½ to 2 p.c. solutions; for hypod. inj. in minor surgery 2—10 per cent. sol. A total amount not exceeding ½ gr. should be used. Gelatin pastils con-

taining $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. for the throat. **Dose,** by the mouth, $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. **Off. preps.** Inject. Cocainæ Hypod.: Lamellæ: Troch. Kramer. et Cocain.

COCCUS. Cochineal; a dried insect from which carmine is obtained. Preparations coloured by cochineal become yellow with acids and purplish red with alkalies. Used in Tinct. Card. Co. and Tinct. Cinch. Co. **Off. prep.** Tinct.

CODEINA. An alkaloid from opium. Colourless crystals, sl. sol. in water (1 in 80), more sol. in alcohol. Given usually in pills, tablets, or linctus.

Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grs.

CODEINÆ PHOSPHAS. Colourless crystals, very sol. in water, less sol. in alcohol. Preferable to codeine in mixtures for its greater solubility. Given in mixtures, or as the syrup. **Dose** $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grs. **Off. prep.** Syr.

COLCHICI CORMUS. Dried corm. The wine is given in mixtures, with alkalies and magnes. sulphate. The extract in pills, often with ipecacuanha and blue pill. **Dose** 2–5 grs. **Off. preps.** Ext.: Vinum.

COLCHICI SEMINA. The seeds are rather more potent than the corm. Given in mixtures as tincture. **Off. prep.** Tinct.

COLLODIUM. A solution of pyroxylin in alcohol and ether.

COLLODIUM FLEXILE. Collodion with the addition of a little castor oil and Canada turpentine, which render the film less brittle and contractile. Used as vehicle for application of many substances to the skin. Salicylic acid collodion (1 in 8) is used as corn-paint; tannic acid collodion as styptic.

COLLODIUM VESICANS. A sol. of pyroxylin in blistering liquid (Liq. Epispast).

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. Dried pulp of fruit The powder is used as insecticide. Given in pills as the comp. ext. or comp. pill, often with calomel, blue-pill, or comp. rhubarb pill. **Off. preps.** Ext. Col. Co.: Pil. Col. Co.: Pil. Col. et Hyoscy.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS. A mixture of powd. black pepper and caraway fruit with honey. **Dose** 60—120 grs.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ. Fresh red-rose petals pulped with sugar. Used as pill excipient.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. Contains senna leaves and coriander fruit, in powder, incorporated with a pulped paste composed of figs, tamarinds, prunes, cassia pulp, ext. of liquorice, and sugar. Often used in combination with sulphur. **Dose** 60—120 grs.

CONFECTIO SULPHURIS. Sublimed sulphur and acid potassium tartrate mixed to a paste with syrup, glycerin, and tinct. of orange, thickened by addition of tragacanth. **Dose** 60—120 grs.

CONII FOLIA. Hemlock leaves vary considerably in potency. The succus is given in mixtures; used also in inhalations, alkalies being added to liberate the volatile alkaloid, coniine. **Off. preps.** Succus: Ungt.

CONII FRUCTUS. The fruit is stronger than the leaves, but also varies in potency. For internal use the tincture is given in mixtures. **Off. prep.** Tinct.

COPAIBA. Viscid brown oleo-resin, insol. in water, sol. in alcohol. Given sometimes as confection, made into a thick paste with powd. cubebs; usually in gelatin capsules, or in mixtures emulsified with mucilage (twice its volume) or Liq. Potassæ (half its vol.). If the volatile oil be used it must be emulsified with mucilage. **Dose ½ to 1 fl. drm. Off. prep.** Oleum.

COPAIBÆ RESINA (N.O.). The resin left after removal of oil from copaiba. Given in powders, pills, or mixtures, suspended by mucilage. **Dose** 10—30 grs.

CORIANDRI FRUCTUS. Used as a carminative in conf. of senna, syr. of rhubarb, and tincts. of rhubarb and senna. Contains about 1 per cent. vol. oil. **Off. prep.** Oleum.

CREOLIN (N.O.). A viscid, blackish fluid composed of antiseptic tar-oils combined with alkali-resin soap. Forms a milky emulsion with water. Used as lotion or douche, ½—1 drm. in 1 pint of water. Also in ointments 10 to 60 m. per oz.

CREOSOTUM. Complex mixture of antiseptic substance obtained from wood tar; consists chiefly of guaiacol and creosol. Oily fluid becoming brown when kept. Sl. sol. in water, sol. in alcohol or oils. Applied on cotton-wool to carious teeth; externally in ointments (2—10 per cent.); hypodermically as 5—10 per cent. solution in almond or olive oil; mixed in hot water for inhalation. For creosote "baths" the patient is placed in a room the atmosphere of which is charged with creosote vapour by heating 1 oz. or more in a dish over a lamp. Internally, small doses (1—2 m.) in pills, or mixtures; larger doses in capsules or dissolved in cod-liver oil; the oily sol. may be taken alone or emulsified with mucilage. **Dose** 1—5 minims. **Off. preps.** Mist. : Ungt.

CRETA PRÆPARATA. Insol. in water. Used as dusting powder and tooth-powder. Given in mixtures, often with catechu, logwood, or other astringents as the official Mistura or the aromatic powder; or in powders or cachets. **Dose** 10—60 grs. **Off. preps.** Mist. : Pulv. Cret. Arom. : Pulv. Cret. Arom. cum Opio.

CROCUS. Saffron is used only as a colouring and flavouring agent. **Off. prep.** Tinct.

CUBEBÆ FRUCTUS. Cubebs are usually taken in powder stirred up with water, on account of the bulky dose. Smaller doses in cachets; or as confection, made with syrup or honey. Often contained in lozenges for the throat. The oil is used as inhalation in hot water. **Dose** 30—60 grs. **Off. preps.** Oleum Tinct.

CUPRI SULPHAS. Blue crystals, sol. in water, insol. in alcohol. The fused salts in pencils, is used as stimulant or caustic application; ¼ to 1 per cent. sol. as eye-drops, lotion, or injection. Internally in pills; seldom used as emetic in draughts. Lapis Divinus is a mixture of copper sulphate, alum, and saltpetre.

Dose ¼ to 2 grains; as an emetic 5—10 grs.

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. Contains several alkaloids. Bitter tonic, seldom used. **Off. preps.** Inf.: Liq. Cusp. Conc.

CUSSO. Kousso consists of dried pistillate flower-heads. given in powder, stirred up with water and drunk without straining, taken fasting and followed by a purgative. **Dose** ¼—½ ounce.

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. Contains 1 per cent. ext. barb. aloes with myrrh and potassium carbonate, flavoured with saffron and ext. of liquorice, and preserved by addition of comp. tinct. of cardamoms.

Dose ½ to 2 fl. ounces.

DECOCTUM GRANATI CORTICIS. **Dose** ½—2 fl. ozs.

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI. Decoction of Logwood is used chiefly as a vehicle for catechu and other astringents. **Dose** ½—2 fl. ozs.

DIGITALIS FOLIA. Foxglove leaves contain several active substances whose relative medicinal value is not accurately known. The "digitalins" of commerce are mixtures of those active principles of varying potency. The powdered leaves are given in pills, often with squill and blue-pill. The infusion and tincture are given in mixtures; if given with iron the blackening may be prevented by addition of dilute phosphoric acid or citric acid. **Dose,** of the powdered leaves, ½—2 grs. **Off. preps.** Inf.: Tinct.

DUBOISINE (N.O.). This name was applied to the alkaloid from *Duboisia*, but it consists of a mixture of mydriatic alkaloids, like the total alkaloids of belladonna.

ELATERINUM. Crystalline, active principle of elaterium. Insol. in water. Given in pills, powders, or tablets. **Dose** $\frac{1}{40}$—$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. **Off. prep.** Pulv. Elat. Co.

ELATERUM. Deposit collected from the expressed juice of *Ecballium Elaterium*. It contains a variable proportion of elaterin; hence it is better to use the elaterin itself. Given in pills, powders, or tablets. **Dose** $\frac{1}{10}$—$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. **Off. prep.** Elaterinum.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO. Finely divided mercury incorporated with melted ammoniacum.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ. The liquid ext. of belladonna is evaporated and incorporated with resin plaster. Contains 0·5 per cent. alkaloids; sometimes causes irritation.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. An infusion of cantharides incorporated with resin and soap plaster basis. Has only rubefacient action.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. Contains powd. cantharides mixed with soft plaster basis which allows it to be easily removed from the skin. Known as "blister"; its action may be promoted by painting the surface of the spread blister with Liq. Epispast.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI. Finely divided mercury incorporated with lead plaster.

EMPLASTRUM MENTHOL. Contains 15 per cent. menthol incorporated with resin and beeswax.

EMPLASTRUM OPII. Contains 10 per cent. powd. opium with resin plaster.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS. Contains half its weight of Burgundy pitch.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI. Chiefly lead oleate and stearate. Known as diachylon plaster. Mixed with lard, soft paraffin, or oil to make diachylon ointment.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI IODIDI. Contains 10 per cent. lead iodide.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. Mixture of lead plaster with resin and a little soap. Stiff tenacious plaster basis.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. Mixture of lead plaster with soap and a little resin. Less tenacious than resin plaster.

ERGOTA. Fungus infesting the "ears" of rye. Contains several active principles; action not clearly referable to any one of them alone, but the alkaloid ergotinine is probably the most important. "Ergotin" of commerce is a mixture and not a definite substance. Preps. of the whole drug are generally used: the ext. in pills and hypo. injections; the liq. ext., inf., and ammoniated tinct. in mixtures. **Dose** in powder, or freshly infused in hot water, 20—60 grs. **Off. preps.** Ext. (sometimes called "ergotin"): Ext. Ergot. Liq.: Inf.: **Inj. Ergot. Hypod.: Tinct. Ergot.** Ammoniata.

ERYTHROL TETRANITRATE (N.O.). Nitric acid ester of erythrite, a substance closely related to sugar. Colourless crystals which explode on percussion. Action resembling that of nitro-glycerin. Given best in tablets. **Dose** $\frac{1}{8}$—1 gr.

ETHYL NITRITE. The chief constituent of sp. nitrous ether. Given as the official Liquor, which should not be mixed with water until time of taking; if diluted with aqueous vehicles the ethyl nitrite is gradually decomposed.

ESERINE. *Vide* Physostigmine.

EUCAINE-BETA (N.O.). An artificial alkaloid; used as local anæsthetic. The hydrochloride is generally employed, as it is soluble in water. Solution, 1—4 per cent., may be sterilised by boiling. Often used with suprarenal extract, which contracts the blood-vessels after incisions.

EUCALYPTI GUMMI. Dried exudation from species of Eucalyptus. Known also as "red-gum" from its colour. Given in powders, cachets, and lozenges. **Dose** 2—5 grs. **Off. prep.** Troch.

EUCALYPTOL (N.O.). Colourless liquid, known also as cineol and cajuputol. Chief constituent of eucalyptus and cajuput oils.

EUONYMI CORTEX. Given, as extract, in pills: usually combined with other purgative and cholagogue remedies. **Off. prep.** Ext. Euonymi Sicc.

EXALGIN (N.O.). A methyl derivative of acetanilide (antifebrin). White crystals, sl. sol. in water, sol. in alcohol. Given in cachets, powders, pills, and tablets; also in mixtures, or with brandy and water. **Dose** ½—2 grs.

EXTRACTUM ALOES BARBADENSIS. Used for making the Dec. Aloes Co. and is contained in Ext. Coloc. Co. Given in pills. **Dose** 1—4 grs.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS. Chamomile extract is used in stomachic and tonic pills. **Dose** 2—8 grs

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ ALCOHOLICUM. Brownish powder, made by mixing milk sugar with the evaporated liq. ext. Contains 1 per cent. alkaloids. Given in pills and suppositories. **Dose** ¼—1 gr.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ LIQUIDUM. Contains 0.75 per cent. alkaloids. Used for making other official belladonna preparations.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ VIRIDE. This "green" extract is the evaporated juice of the leaves and branches and owes its colour to chlorophyll. It is not standardised, but contains from 0.5 to nearly 2 per cent. of alkaloids; owing to this variability the standardised alch. root extract is usually preferred. Given chiefly in pills and suppositories, and used externally mixed with glycerin. **Dose** ¼ to 1 gr.

EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ. The activity of Indian hemp extract is said to vary greatly with the age of the preparation. Given in pills. **Dose** ¼—1 gr.

EXTRACTUM CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ. Dry extract, used in pills or tablets. **Dose** 2—8 grs.

EXTRACTUM CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ LIQUIDUM. Very bitter taste; given in mixtures with equal vol. of liq. ext. of liquorice, often with arom. sp. of ammonia and with belladonna and nux vomica. Given also in capsules to avoid the intensely bitter taste. **Dose** ½ to 1 fl. drm.

EXTRACTUM CIMICIFUGÆ LIQUIDUM. Known also as actæa racemosa extract. **Dose** 5—30 m.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ LIQUIDUM. Contains 5 per cent. total alkaloids. The menstruum for this extract being water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, the resulting preparation has an acid reaction. Given in mixtures, often with the diluted mineral acids. Alkalies should not be given with it. **Dose** 5--15 m.

EXTRACTUM COCÆ LIQUIDUM. Given in mixtures, or with wine. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI. Given in pills, often with ipecacuanha and blue-pill. **Dose** ¼—1 gr.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. Contains also ext. barb. aloes, and scammony resin. Commonly used in purgative pills. **Dose** 2—8 grs.

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ. Sometimes called "Ergotin." This extract should be quite soft; may be given in pills, but chiefly used for preparing the official hypodermic injection. **Dose** 2—8 grs.

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ LIQUIDUM. Given in mixtures, best with chloroform water. **Dose** 10—30 m.

EXTRACTUM EUONYMI SICCUM. Given in pills, usually with other purgatives or cholagogues. "Euonymin" is a variety of the extract. **Dose** 1—2 grs.

EXTRACTUM FILICIS LIQUIDUM. Thick green oily fluid. Nauseous taste. Given in draughts, emulsified by tinct. of senega (15 m.), or with mucilage. Gelatin capsules are also made, but the full dose in this form is bulky. **Dose** 45—90 m.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ. Used chiefly as excipient for tonic remedies in pills. **Dose** 2—8 grs.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. Used as flavouring agent. Stick liquorice and "Solazzi" are unofficial varieties.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ LIQUIDUM. Useful flavouring agent in draughts and mixtures. 20 to 30 m. per fl. oz. is usually sufficient. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

EXTRACTUM HAMAMELIDIS LIQUIDUM. From dried leaves. Given in mixtures; also used in lotions, suppositories and ointments. The official ointment is made with wool-fat, and is rather sticky; equal parts soft paraffin and wool-fat is better. **Dose** 5—15 m.

EXTRACTUM HYDRASTIS LIQUIDUM. **Dose** 5—15 m.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI VIRIDE. From fresh herb; colour due to chlorophyll. Used chiefly in purgative pills to moderate griping. Resembles green ext. of belladonna, but only ⅕ to ⅛ as strong. **Dose** 2—8 grs.

EXTRACTUM IPECACUANHÆ LIQUIDUM. Contains 2—2¼ per cent. alkaloids. Used chiefly for making the official wine and vinegar of ipecac.

Dose, as expectorant, ½—2 m.; as emetic, 15—20 m.

EXTRACTUM JABORANDI LIQUIDUM. **Dose** 5—15 m.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. Very variable in strength. Given in pills, and occasionally in mixtures, but jalap resin is better and more reliable. **Dose** 2—8 grs.

EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ. Given in pills or suppositories, but chiefly in astringent lozenges. **Dose** 5—15 grs.

EXTRACTUM MALTI (N.O.). An aqueous extract, prepared at low temperature to avoid injuring the amylolytic ferment, diastase. Thick treacly fluid, consisting chiefly of maltose and the mineral salts of barley. May be combined with cod-liver oil up to $\frac{1}{3}$ its weight, forming a homogeneous mixture from which the oil separates on dilution with water. Beyond this proportion the mixture becomes greasy. Iron may be given with malt extract in the form of the ammonio-citrate, dissolved in its own weight of water. **Dose** $\frac{1}{2}$—4 fl. drachms.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. Solid extract. Contains 5 per cent. strychnine. Used in pills, frequently to improve action of purgatives. **Dose** $\frac{1}{4}$—1 gr.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ LIQUIDUM. Contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. strychnine. Used chiefly for preparing the official (solid) ext. and tinct. **Dose** 1—3 m. **Off. preps.** Ext.: Tinct.

EXTRACTUM OPII. Contains 20 per cent. morphine. Given in pills, or dissolved in water in lotions, 3—5 grs. per fl. oz. **Dose** $\frac{1}{4}$—1 gr. **Off. prep.** Ext. Opii Liq.

EXTRACTUM OPII LIQUIDUM. Contains 0·75 per cent. morphine. Same strength as the tincture, but contains less alcohol. **Dose** 5—30 m.

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ LIQUIDUM. Given in mixtures, often with other diuretics. **Dose** $\frac{1}{2}$—2 fl. drms.

EXTRACTUM PHYSOSTIGMATIS. Given in the form of pills. **Dose** $\frac{1}{4}$—1 gr.

EXTRACTUM RHEI. Given in pills, but seldom used, as powdered rhubarb root is equally good and less expensive. **Dose** 2—8 grs.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ LIQUIDUM. **Dose** 2—4 fl. drms.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII. Closely resembles in its properties the extracts of belladonna. Not standardised. **Dose** $\frac{1}{4}$—1 gr.

EXTRACTUM STROPHANTHI. Given in the form of pills. **Dose** $\frac{1}{4}$—1 gr.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI. **Dose** 5—15 grs.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI LIQUIDUM. **Dose** $\frac{1}{2}$—2 fl. drms.

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM. Sticky hydroscopic semi-solid, consisting of the alcohol-soluble constituents of ox-bile; contains bile-salts, colouring matters, lecithin, and cholesterin Given in capsules or pills, which are sometimes coated with keratin (*q.v.*) so as to avoid solution until the alkaline intestine is reached. **Dose** 5—15 grs.

FERRI ARSENAS. Greenish powder. Variable mixture of arsenate and oxides of iron. Given in the form of pills. **Dose** $\frac{1}{16}$—$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUS. Ferrous carbonate mixed with sugar to retard oxidation. Brownish-grey powder, with tinge of green when fresh. Given as powders or in cachets. The dose is rather large for tablets or pills. **Dose** 10—30 grs

FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS. Dark red scales, very sol. in water, nearly free from astringency or inky taste; may be given with iodides or salicylates. Given in mixtures. For children Vin. Ferri Cit. is useful **Dose** 5—10 grs. **Off. prep.** Vin. Ferri Cit.

FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS. Greenish-yellow scales, very sol. in water. Contains 15 per cent. quinine. Alkalies precipitate quinine from its solutions. Given in mixtures, occasionally in pills or tablets. In effervescing mixtures it should be dissolved in the acid solution. **Dose** 5—10 grs.

FERRI IODIDUM (N.O.). Given in the form of Syr. Ferri Iod., as the salt itself is too unstable for preservation.

FERRI PHOSPHAS. Slate-blue powder, insol. in water. Given in powders, pills (often with quinine and strychnine), or cachets, but usually as the official syrups (*q.v.*). **Dose** 5—10 grs. **Off. preps.** Syr.: Syr. Fer. Phosph. cum Quin. et Strych.

FERRI SULPHAS. Green crystals; sol. in water, insol. in alcohol. Given in mixtures; or pills (the exsicc. sulphate is better); occasionally in lotions or paints (pigmenta). **Dose** 1—5 grs. **Off. prep.** Mist. Ferri Co.

FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATUS. Nearly white powder, contains nearly twice as much iron as the green crystals owing to removal of water. Given in pills. **Dose** ½—3 grs. **Off. preps.** Pil. Aloes et Ferri: Pil. Ferri.

FERRUM REDACTUM. Blackish powder, chiefly finely divided metallic iron. Tasteless, insol. in water. Given in pills or powders, and as the official loz. **Dose** 1—5 grs. **Off. prep.** Troch.

FERRUM TARTARATUM. Red transparent scales. Sol. in water. Closely resembles Ferri. et Am. Cit. (*q.v.*) Given in mixtures. **Dose** 5—10 grs.

FICUS. Figs are contained in Conf. Sennæ.

FILIX MAS. Male-fern rhizome contains fixed oil and several crystalline principles, but active principle is not yet definitely identified. The official liq. ext. is efficacious if not kept too long. **Off. prep.** Ext. Filic. Liq.

FŒNICULI FRUCTUS. Powdered fennel fruit is contained in Pulv. Glycyr. Co., and Aqua Fœniculi is used as a carminative vehicle. **Off. prep.** Aqua.

FORMIC ALDEHYDE (N.O.). Pungent-smelling gas, produced by oxidation of methyl alcohol, very sol. in water. A solution containing 35—40 per cent. is sold as "Formol" or "Formalin" which, diluted 200—500 times, may be used as a deodorant and disinfectant lotion.

Stronger solutions used in pigments or sprays as parasiticide. For disinfecting rooms special lamps are made to volatilise the formalin; or a better means is to heat paraformaldehyde (*q.v.*).

GALBANUM. Gum-resin. Given in pills, and used in plasters. **Dose** 5—15 grs. **Off. prep.** Pil. Galb. Co.

GALLA. Galls contain about 70 per cent. of tannic acid. In fine powder they are used in ointments and suppositories; tannic acid is preferable for lotions or injections as it is entirely soluble. **Off. preps.** Ung. Gallæ: Ung. Gallæ cum Opio.

GELATINUM. In nearly colourless, translucent sheets or shreds. Forms jelly when melted with water and allowed to cool. Used in preparing jelly-basis for pastils, eye-discs, pessaries, suppositories, and zinc-gelatin pastes. An easily fusible jelly is also used as an injection.

GELSEMII RADIX. Given, as tincture, in mixtures, **Off. prep.** Tinct.

GENTIANÆ RADIX. Contains no tannin, but its preparations are coloured dark olive-green by ferric preparations. The comp. infusion is a useful vehicle. So-called conc. infusions are sold, but are inferior to the fresh infusion. **Off. preps.** Ext.: Inf. Gent. Co.: Tinct. Gent. Co.

GLUCOSE. Commercial glucose, made by the action of dilute acids on starch, occurs as a thick colourless syrup or in lumps, varying in colour from white to brown.

GLUSIDUM. Introduced under the name "Saccharin." Synthetic product from toluene, sl. sol. in water, more sol. in alcohol and glycerin; forms soluble compounds with alkalies. When quite pure is 500 times sweeter than sugar, but the commercial article does not reach this standard. In round numbers 1 gr. is about equivalent to ½ oz. of sugar or 4 fl. drms. of simple syrup.

"Soluble saccharin" is made by combining it with sodium bicarb. Used as sweetening agent to replace sugar for diabetics, or when less bulky substance than sugar is desired, as in powders. Tablets containing ½ gr. are useful for sweetening tea and coffee, etc. Gluside has no chemical relationship to sugar and must not be confused with another substance known as "saccharine" and made by action of alkalies on sugar.

GLYCERINUM. Miscible with water and alcohol; insol. in ether or chloroform; hygroscopic and not volatile at ordinary temp. Used diluted with water and in lotions, as emollient; as suppository or injection; in pigments, as vehicle or as solvent for things sparingly sol. in water; as solvent, alone or diluted with 1—2 parts water, in hypodermic injections; as menstruum for preparing animal extracts; as sweetening agent (often in linctus). Diluted with not more than twice its vol. of water it is capable of preserving nearly all organic substances. Combined with gelatin it constitutes the glyco-gelatin bases for pastils, bougies, suppos., and zinc pastes. **Dose** 1—2 fl. drms. **Off. prep.** Suppos.: (also as solvent in the official "glycerina").

GLYCERINUM ACIDI BORICI. A combination of boric acid and glycerin. Thick colourless tenacious fluid. Dissolved in 8—20 pts. of water as lotion or injection. A similar preparation is known as "boroglyceride."

GLYCERINUM ACIDI CARBOLICI. Used as paint, or diluted with water as gargle or lotion.

GLYCERINUM ACIDI TANNICI. Used as paint, or diluted with 8—20 parts of water as gargle.

GLYCERINUM ALUMINIS. Used as styptic or astringent paint; also in gargles, sprays, and injections.

GLYCERINUM AMYLI. Translucent jelly; used as emollient or basis for external applications, as non-greasy substitute for fats.

GLYCERINUM BORACIS. Applied to inflamed mucous membranes; used in lotions.

GLYCERINUM PEPSINI. Each fl. drm. contains 5 grs. pepsin. Convenient form for prescribing in mixtures. **Dose** ½—2 fl. drms.

GLYCERINUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. Same strength as Liq. Plumb. Subacet. Fort., but contains glycerin in place of water. Viscid liquid; may be used as pigment. **Off. prep.** Ungt.

GLYCERINUM TRAGACANTHÆ. Useful pill excipient for non-adhesive substances, such as mineral salts.

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. Used for flavouring. Known as "Spanish" root and a commercial extract is sold in sticks known as "Spanish" or "Solazzi." **Off. preps.** Ext.: Ext. Glyc. Liquid.: Pulv. Glyc. Co.

GOA POWDER. *Vide* Araroba.

GOSSYPIUM. Hairs of the cotton seed. After removal of wax and oil by treatment with caustic alkali, and bleaching with chlorinated lime, it is used in surgery as absorbent wool. "Grey" wool is unbleached. Abs. wool sinks in water. **Off. prep.** Pyroxylin.

GRANATI RADIX. Bark of pomegranate root and stem; former is most active. Used for tapeworm in the form of decoction. **Off. prep.** Decoctum.

GUAIACI LIGNUM. Known as "lignum vitæ." Contains about 20 per cent. resin; used only in Liq. Sarzæ Co. Conc.

GUAIACI RESINA. Sol. in alcohol, insol. in water. May be given in powders (often with sulphur and alkalies—"Chelsea Pensioner") cachets, or as the official Mistura. The ammoniated tincture in mixtures requires equal vol. of mucilage to suspend the resin. As blood-test a simple 10 per cent. sol. in alcohol, *freshly prepared*, is used. **Dose** 5—15 grs. **Off. preps.** Mist.: Tinct. Guaiaci Ammon.: Troch. Contained also in Pil. Hyd. Subchlor. Co.

GUAIACOL. (N.O.) Chief constituent of creosote. Occurs in two forms, colourless liquid prepared from creosote, and crystals, synthetically prepared; the latter form is most expensive. Used in place of creosote; though probably not more efficacious than good samples of the latter, it may be preferred on account of its uniformity. Sl. sol. in water—about 5 m. per fl. oz. Given in mixtures or dissolved in cod-liver oil, and in capsules. **Dose** 1—5 m., though much larger doses may be given.

GUAIACOL CARBONAS. (N.O.) White crystals, insol. in water, no taste or odour. Given in powders or cachets. **Dose** 2—10 grs.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM. Logwood is given as the decoction, which is used as vehicle for other astringents. **Off. prep.** Decoct.

HAMAMELIDIS CORTEX. Hamamelis or Witch Hazel Bark. Used as tincture in mixtures or lotions (1 in 10). Cotton wool saturated with the tincture and dried is used as styptic. "Hamamelin" is an unofficial dried extract. **Off. prep.** Tinct.

HAMAMELIDIS FOLIA. Witch Hazel. The liq. ext. (from dried leaves) is used in suppositories (5 m.) or in ointments. The distilled liquor from fresh leaves, resembling "Hazeline," is used in lotions. **Off. preps.** Ext. Hamamel. Liq.: Liquor.

HEMIDESMI RADIX. Used only as flavouring agent. **Off. prep.** Syr.

HEXAMETHYLENE TETRAMINE. A condensation product of ammonia and formaldehyde; known also as Urotropine. Very sol. in water.

Dose 5—15 grs. in water or inf. of buchu.

HIRUDO. The leech.

HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM. Artificial alkaloid, closely related to atropine. Very sol. in water. Used in lamellæ and for eye-drops, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent. sol. in water. **Off. prep.** Lamellæ. **Dose** $\frac{1}{80}$—$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.

HYDRARGYRI ET ZINCI CYANIDUM (N.O.). A variable compound, not so soluble and irritating as mercuric chloride. Used in antiseptic dressings and in ointments.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM. Mercuric iodide or biniodide; red crystalline powder, almost insol. in water, but sol. in solutions of potassium iodide forming mercuro-iodide of potassium (mercuric potassio-iodide). Used in ointments and suppos.; in lotions (with potas. iodide) 1 in 1,000—10,000. Given in pills or more often in mixtures (Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. and Potas. Iodid.). **Dose** $\frac{1}{32}$—$\frac{1}{16}$ gr. **Off. preps.** Ungt.: Liq. Ars. et Hyd. Iod.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE (N.O.). An unstable and variable mixture of mercurous iodide (which is yellow when pure) with metallic mercury. Given usually in pills or tablets.

Dose $\frac{1}{8}$—1 gr., but the article varies in potency.

HYDRARGYRI OLEAS. Yellow unctuous substance which forms homogeneous mixtures with oils and fats, thus facilitating absorption of mercury by inunction. Diluted with oil as liniment, or with lard or soft paraffin in ointments. **Off. prep.** Ungt.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM FLAVUM. Yellow mercuric oxide. Insol. in water. Same composition as the red oxide, but more finely divided. Used in ointments for the eye, $\frac{1}{2}$—2 per cent. **Off. prep.** Ungt.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM. Mercuric oxide, known also as "red precipitate." Red crystalline powder, insol. in water. Used chiefly in ointments. **Off. prep.** Ungt.

HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM. Mercuric chloride, known also as corrosive sublimate, perchloride or bichloride of mercury. Sol. in 16 parts water, more sol. in alcohol, ether, and glycerin. Lotions for surgical purposes 1 in 1,000—5,000; for the eye 1 in 4,000; for nose, urethra, and vagina or throat 1 in 5,000—10,000.

Solution with equal vol. glycerin used as pigment. Internally in mixtures as Liquor; or in pills. Tablets containing $8\frac{3}{4}$ grs. form 1 in 1,000 sol. with 1 pint of water. **Dose** $\frac{1}{32}$—$\frac{1}{16}$ gr. **Off. preps.** Liquor: Lotio Hydrarg. Flava.

HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM. Calomel or mercurous chloride, or subchloride of mercury. Heavy dull white powder; insol. in water, alcohol, or ether. Used as dusting powder or insufflation, alone or mixed with starch; also in ointments. Given internally in powders, pills, or tablets. **Dose** $\frac{1}{2}$—5 grs. **Off. preps.** Lotio Hydrarg. Nigra: Pil. Hyd. Subchlor. Co.: Ungt.

HYDRARGYRUM. Used in very finely divided state, imparting grey or blue colour to its preparations. Used as liniment, plaster, or ointment, and in suppos. made from ointment. Given as powder (Hyd. cum Creta) or pill. **Off. preps.** Empl.: Empl. Ammoniaci cum: Hydrarg.: Lin.: Hyd. cum Creta: Pil.: Ungt.: Ungt. Hyd. Comp.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM. Ammoniated mercury, known also as "white precipitate." Insol. in water, alcohol, or ether. Used entirely in ointments. **Off. prep.** Ungt.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA. Grey Powder. Given in pills, powders, and tablets. The powders should not be kept long in paper as the mercury oxidises by exposure to air. **Dose** 1—5 grs.

HYDRASTIS RHIZOMA. Given in mixtures. Hydrast*in*, a powdered extract of hydrastis, must not be confounded with the crystalline alkaloid, hydrast*ine*, one of the active principles. **Off. preps.** Ext. Hydrast. Liquid: Tinct.

HYDROGENII PEROXIDUM. *Vide* Liq. Hydrog. Perox.

HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM. This alkaloid was formerly known as scopolamine because it was found in species of *Scopola*, but afterwards found to be identical

with hyoscine from hyoscyamus. The hydrobromide is sol. in water and alcohol. Given hypodermically or in pills and mixtures: for the eye in lamellæ or as drops (½ per cent.). **Dose** $\frac{1}{200}$—$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA. Known also as Henbane. The extract is used in pills, often with purgatives; the succus and tincture in mixtures. **Off. preps.** Ext. Hyos. Virid.: Succus: Tinct.

HYOSCYAMINÆ SULPHAS. Hyoscyamine is isomeric with atropine and is easily converted into it by alkalies. The sulphate is very sol. in water or alcohol. Given chiefly hypodermically. **Dose** $\frac{1}{200}$—$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.

ICHTHYOL (N.O.). A product obtained by destructive distillation of fossil fish remains. After treatment with sulphuric acid and neutralisation with ammonia it forms a thick tarry liquid, sol. in water, and miscible with fats. Used in ointments (2—10 per cent.), in lotions (1—5 per cent.); also as pigment. Given in pills, larger doses best in capsules. **Dose** 3—15 grs.

INFUSA. The official infusions, with the exception of inf. of digitalis, are chiefly used as vehicles for the administration of other remedies in "mixture form." They must be freshly prepared, hence the demand for so-called "concentrated" infusions which are preserved by the addition of alcohol. Those products when diluted cannot compare in aroma with the fresh infusions, and, as met with in trade, they are variable in appearance and properties. The official concentrated vegetable liquors may be prescribed with water instead of the infusion of the same drugs and will be found more satisfactory than the trade conc. infusions. The official infusions are given in doses of ½ to 1 or 2 fl. ozs. except infusion of digitalis (*vide infra*).

INFUSUM AURANTII. Agreeable vehicle, slightly bitter. Darkened by iron preparations.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM. Formula contains also lemon peel and cloves. Owing to the antiseptic power of clove oil this infusion keeps good longer than most. Very agreeable vehicle, specially useful for bismuth mixtures as no mucilage is required.

INFUSUM BUCHU. Used as vehicle for diuretics.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ. Bitter infusion; contains no tannin, and may be given with iron salts.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI. Agreeable aromatic vehicle for tonics and stomachics. Darkened by iron salts. Keeps well.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ. Bitter infusion; used as vehicle for expectorants and stomachics.

INFUSUM CHIRATÆ. Very bitter and not agreeable.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ ACIDUM. Contains a little arom. sulphuric acid to extract alkaloids from the bark.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ. Aromatic bitter.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. The form in which digitalis is frequently prescribed, owing to the uncertainty which exists as to the relative value of the several active principles of the drug. If prescribed with iron, the darkening of the mixture may be prevented by 5—10 m. of diluted phosphoric acid or 3 grs. citric acid per dose. **Dose** 2—4 fl. drms.

INFUSUM ERGOTÆ. This infusion, freshly prepared, is said to be very efficient.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. The formula contains also lemon and bitter orange peel. This is the most frequently used aromatic bitter vehicle; more bitter but less agreeable than comp. infusion of orange. Given with alkalies. Gelatinises, after a few days, with arom. spt. of ammonia.

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ. Astringent infusion, not much used. Sometimes employed alone as gargle.

INFUSUM LUPULI. Bitter stomachic.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. Pure bitter, may be used with iron salts. Used also as rectal injection for thread-worms.

INFUSUM RHEI. Tonic stomachic, often given with alkalies.

INFUSUM ROSÆ ACIDUM. Bright-red mildly astringent infusion, contains 6 m. per fl. oz. of diluted sulphuric acid. Used chiefly as vehicle for astringent gargles. Colour changed to green by alkalies.

INFUSUM SCOPARII. Broom infusion is used as vehicle for diuretics.

INFUSUM SENEGÆ. Useful vehicle for expectorant remedies.

INFUSUM SENNÆ. Used chiefly as vehicle in Mist. Sennæ Comp. and the various forms of "House Mixture."

INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ. Bitter stomachic vehicle, often given with alkalies.

INFUSUM UVÆ URSI. Bearberry infusion is mildly astringent and is used as vehicle in treatment of urinary disorders.

INJECTIONES HYPODERMICÆ. These consist of solutions in water, glycerin, or oil, prepared usually so that the required dose is contained in 5—10 m. of the fluid. Aqueous solutions of alkaloids or other organic substances usually decompose on keeping, but injections prepared with a mixture of glycerin 1 pt. water 3 pts. as solvent will keep good almost indefinitely. The solvent fluid should be sterilised by heat and cooled before dissolving the medicament in it. For injections not often used, small compressed tablets or discs containing the required dose in each may be employed, the tablet being dissolved in a few minims of water when required.

INJECTIO APOMORPHINÆ HYPODERMICA. Contains 1 gr. of the hydrochloride in 110 m. **Dose** 5—10 m.

INJECTIO COCAINÆ HYPODERMICA. Contains 10 grs. cocaine hydrochloride in 110 m., a little salicylic acid being added to preserve it. **Dose** 2—5 m.

INJECTIO ERGOTÆ HYPODERMICA. Contains 33 grs. ext. of ergot in 110 m., a little phenol being added as preservative. **Dose** 3—10 m.

INJECTIO MORPHINÆ HYPODERMICA. Contains 5 grs. morphine tartrate in 110 m. **Dose** 2—5 m. Morphine hydrochloride is not sufficiently soluble to make this injection.

IODOFORMUM. Yellow crystals or powder. A variety in very fine powder is known as precipitated iodoform. Almost insol. in water, sl. sol. in alcohol or glycerin, very sol. in ether, chloroform, or oils; used as dusting powder and insufflation mixed with 3 parts of starch or boric acid; 10 per cent. sol. in collodion or ethereal tinct. of benzoin (Whitehead's varnish) as pigment; 10 per cent. mixture with sterilised glycerin (so called iodoform emulsion) is injected into cavities; also in ointments, suppos., and bougies. Internally in pills or capsules. **Dose** ½ to 3 grs. **Off. preps.** Suppos.: Ungt.

IODUM. Dark lustrous scales. Almost insol. in water, but freely in potas. iodide solutions, sl. sol. in glycerin, very sol. in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. The tincture and Liquor Iodi Fortis are used as pigments; iodine is also used in ointments: for inunction, as strong as 20 per cent. may be used; the tincture with warm water as inhalation. For injection in spina bifida, Morton's Fluid (10 grs. in 1 oz. glycerine with 30 grs. potas. iodide). Coster's paste (iodine 1, wood-tar oil 4) is used externally. For lotions the tincture 5 to 20 m. per oz. is used: for gargle 5 m., nasal douche 2 m. per oz. Iodised phenol (iodine 1, liq. phenol 4) used as pigment: internally, given in mixtures, the tincture 2 to 5 m. well diluted. **Off. preps.** Liq. Iodi Fortis: Tinct.: Ungt.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX. Given as powder, and in pills and tablets. In mixtures the vinegar or wine may be used. **Dose** as expectorant ¼ to 2 grs., as emetic 15—30 grs. **Off. preps.** Acetum: Ext. Ipec. Liq.: Pil. Ipec. cum Scilla: Pulv. Ipec. Co.: Troch.: Troch. Ipec. et Morph.: Vinum.

IRIDIN (N.O.). Dark brown powdered extract from Iris rhizome. **Dose** 1—5 grs.

JABORANDI FOLIA. Leaves of commerce are variable in strength. It is better to use the alkaloid pilocarpine for definite results, though jaborandi is reputed to have properties not possessed by this active principle alone. **Off. preps.** Ext. Jabor. Liq.: Tinct.

JALAPA. Given in powders, pills, or cachets. The official compound powder is much used. The extract may be given in pills or mixtures, but is very variable in strength, and is best replaced by jalap resin. In mixtures the resin requires some mucilage. **Dose** 5—20 grs. **Off. preps.** Ext.: Pulv. Jalap. Co.: Tinct.

JALAPÆ RESINA. Contains two resins, jalapin and scammonin, the latter identical with the chief resin of scammony root. Insol. in water. Given chiefly in pills. **Dose** 2—5 grs. **Off. prep.** Pil. Scam. Co.

JALAPIN (N.O.). The article known by this name should consist only of the chief constituent of jalap resin, but commercial jalapin may contain the two resins jalapin and scammonin, decolorised by treatment with charcoal. Nearly white powder. **Dose** 2—5 grs.

KAOLINUM. Native aluminium silicate. Fine, smooth, white powder; known as china clay and white fullers earth. Used alone or as basis for dusting powders. Used for bed sores, and in massage as lubricant. With paraffin ointment it is used as pill excipient for silver nitrate, pot. permang., and other easily reduced metallic salts. Used in making Pil. Phosphori.

KERATIN (N.O.). A viscid dark fluid obtained by action of ammonia on horn shavings. Dries to film which is insol. in dilute acids, and used for coating pills which are not intended to disintegrate until they arrive in the alkaline intestine.

KINO. Dried juice, in red translucent fragments. The powder may be used as astringent insufflation. Given usually in powders, pills, or cachets. **Dose** 5—20 grs. **Off. preps.** Pulv. Kino Co.: Tinct.

KRAMERIÆ RADIX. Rhatany root may be given in powder, and is used as constituent of astringent tooth-powders. The infusion, or the tincture, diluted with water (1 : 20), may be used as gargle, but the lozenges are chiefly employed for the throat. **Dose** 10—30 grs. **Off. preps.** Ext.: Inf.: Liq. Kramer. Conc.: Pulv. Catechu Co.: Tinct.: Troch.: Troch. Kramer. et Cocainæ.

LAMELLÆ. Discs of glyco-gelatin stamped out of sheets about the thickness of writing paper, and containing definite quantities of various medicaments. Used in eye-treatment.

LAMELLÆ ATROPINÆ. Contain in each $\frac{1}{5000}$ gr. of atropine sulphate.

LAMELLÆ COCAINÆ. Contain in each $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. of cocaine hydrochloride.

LAMELLÆ HOMATROPINÆ. Contain in each $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of homatropine hydrobromide.

LAMELLÆ PHYSOSTIGMINÆ. Contain in each $\frac{1}{1000}$ gr. of physostigmine (eserine) sulphate.

LANOLIN (N.O.). The proprietary name of a brand of wool-fat. *Vide* Adeps Lanæ.

LAPIS DIVINUS (N.O.). Equal pts. copper sulphate, potassium nitrate, and alum, fused together with the addition of a little camphor. Used in sticks as astringent application $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. solution as eye-drops.

LAUROCERASI FOLIA. Cherry-laurel contains a glucoside, closely resembling, if not identical with, amygdalin which yields oil of bitter almonds and hydrocyanic acid when the leaves are broken up in water. The distilled water is used in mixtures and in lotions. 20 m. of the water = 1 m. of the official diluted hydrocyanic acid, but the odour is more agreeable on account of the associated vol. oil. **Off. prep.** Aqua (contains 0·1 per cent. real hydrocyanic acid.)

LIMONIS CORTEX. Used in flavouring medicinal preparations. The syrup of lemon contains lemon juice and is therefore acid. **Off. preps.** Oleum: Syr.: Tinct.

LINIMENTUM ACONITI. Powerful preparation; used alone or diluted with soap liniment. Usually applied by a brush.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ. Thick white emulsion known popularly as "hartshorn and oil."

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ. Contains 0·375 per cent. belladonna alkaloids. Leaves a resinous film on the skin, *vide* Lin. Atropinæ, S. T. H. P. "Belladonna and chloroform" is the liniment with $\frac{1}{6}$ its vol. of chloroform.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS. Olive oil and lime water. "Carron oil" is linseed oil and lime water.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ. Solution of camphor in olive oil. Known as camphorated oil.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ AMMONIATUM. Solution of camphor in alcohol with strong sol. of ammonia and oil of lavender.

LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI. Equal pts. chloroform and liniment of camphor.

LINIMENTUM CROTONIS. Solution of the oil in alcohol and oil of cajuput. Strong counter-irritant.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI. Mercurial ointment melted with lin. of camphor and strong sol. of ammonia added, producing a greyish emulsion.

LINIMENTUM OPII. Equal pts. tincture of opium and soap liniment.

LINIMENTUM POTASSII IODIDI CUM SAPONE. Gelatinous cream, consisting of potassium iodide dissolved in solution of curd soap, with some glycerin and oil of lemon.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS. Solution of soft soap in alcohol, with camphor and oil of rosemary.

LINIMENTUM SINAPIS. Solution of vol. oil of mustard in alcohol, with camphor and castor oil. Strong rubefacient.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. White cream, consisting of turpentine with some camphor, emulsified by soft soap.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ ACETICUM. Mixture of turpentine, liniment of camphor, and glacial acetic acid.

LINUM. Linseed is occasionally employed as a demulcent decoction, "linseed tea," made by boiling 2 ozs. linseed with a pint of water. **Off. prep.** Oleum.

LINUM CONTUSUM. Linseed, crushed without removal of oil. Used as poultice made by stirring 4 ozs. into ½ pint of boiling water. Linseed meal, as formerly sold, consisted of the ground seeds deprived of most of their oil by pressure.

LIQUORES. The official "liquors" are chiefly solutions of definite chemical substances in water. The group includes also the so-called concentrated vegetable liquors prepared by percolation with 20 per cent. alcohol, which partake more of the nature of fluid extracts, and when diluted with water approximate in nature and properties to the infusions of the same drugs.

LIQUOR ACIDI CHROMICI. Contains 25 per cent. chromic anhydride. Used as caustic, or diluted with 5—20 parts of water as lotion or paint; with 50 parts of water as gargle.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. Contains 10 per cent. ammonia. Known popularly as "spirit of hartshorn."

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ FORTIS. Contains 32·5 per cent. ammonia. Used to saturate lumps of ammon. carb. in smelling-bottles.

LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS. Used in saline and diaphoretic mixtures; also with dilute alcohol in cooling or evaporating lotions. **Dose** 2—6 fl. drms.

LIQUOR AMMONII CITRATIS. Used in saline and diaphoretic mixtures. **Dose** 2—6 fl. drms.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. 1 per cent. sol. of arsenic (acidum arseniosum), containing potas. carb. and coloured with tinct. of lavender. Given in alkaline mixtures, or mixtures with which the alkali is not incompatible. Known as Fowler's solution.
Dose 2—8 m.

LIQUOR ARSENICI HYDROCHLORICUS. 1 per cent. sol. of arsenic, with dilute hydrochloric acid. Used in mixtures containing iron and alkaloids, or in mixtures with which the acid is not incompatible. **Dose** 2—8 m.

LIQUOR ARSENII ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. Donovan's solution. Contains 1 per cent. each of arsenious and mercuric iodides. Given in mixtures, but incompatible with acids, alkaloids, or ferric salts.
Dose 5—20 m.

LIQUOR ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS. Contains 1 per cent. atropine sulphate and ½ gr. per oz. salicylic acid as preservative. **Dose** ½—1 m.

LIQUOR BISMUTHI ET AMMONII CITRATIS. Known also as Liquor Bismuthi. Given in mixtures which are neutral, or with arom. sp. of ammonia, but not with bicarbonates or acids. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

LIQUOR CALCIS. Known as "lime water." Saturated solution, containing ½ gr. of lime per fl. oz.

Dose 1—4 fl. ozs.

LIQUOR CALCIS CHLORINATÆ. Contains chlorinated lime equivalent to 2 per cent. available chlorine. Used as disinfectant, or, diluted with 8 to 20 parts of water, as lotion or gargle. It becomes turbid and deposits calcium carbonate when exposed to air, and the corresponding chlorinated soda solution, which remains clear, is usually preferred.

LIQUOR CALCIS SACCHARATUS. Contains about 8 grs. of lime per fl. oz., the solubility of which is increased by addition of sugar. About 16 times stronger than Liquor Calcis. **Dose** 20—60 m.

LIQUOR CALUMBÆ CONCENTRATUS. Twenty to thirty minims with an ounce of water may be prescribed in place of the official infusion.

Dose ½—1 fl. drm.

LIQUOR CAOUTCHOUC. Solution of india-rubber in benzol and carbon bisulphide.

LIQUOR CHIRATÆ CONCENTRATUS. Twenty to thirty minims with an ounce of water may be prescribed in place of the official infusion. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

LIQUOR CUSPARIÆ CONCENTRATUS. Twenty to thirty minims with an ounce of water may be prescribed in place of the official infusion.

Dose ½—1 fl. drm.

LIQUOR EPISPASTICUS. Blistering liquid is made by percolating cantharides with acetic ether. Painted on the skin it acts as a vesicant.

LIQUOR ETHYL NITRITIS. Contains 2·5 to 3 per cent. ethyl nitrite dissolved in absol. alcohol with a little glycerin. Should not be prescribed in mixtures, as ethyl nitrite decomposes in aqueous solution. Best ordered alone, each dose to be added to water at time of administration. **Dose** 20—60 m.

LIQUOR FERRI ACETATIS. Given in mixtures, often with ammonium acetate. It is the only soluble ferric salt which can be given with iodides without liberating iodine. **Dose** 5—15 m.

LIQUOR FERRI DIALYSATUS (N.O.). Solution of highly basic ferric oxychloride. Almost free from astringency, but probably less active than the ferric chloride solution. Contains 5 per cent. ferric oxide. **Dose** 10—30 m.

LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI. Given in mixtures, often with infusions of calumba or quassia, the other official bitter and aromatic infusions being more or less darkened by ferric chloride. Iodides, salicylates, and alkalies should not be given with it. As gargle or spray, 20 m. to 1 oz. of water; as pigment with equal vol. of glycerin. 10 m. will dissolve easily 5 grs. quinine sulphate. **Dose** 5—15 m.

LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI FORTIS. Used alone or mixed with glycerin as styptic application.

LIQUOR FERRI PERNITRATIS. **Dose** 5—15 m.

LIQUOR FERRI PERSULPHATIS. Properties similar to those of the ferric chloride solution; used officially only in making other preparations of iron.

LIQUOR FORMALDEHYDI (N.O.). An aqueous solution, containing 35—40 per cent. of formaldehyde, is known as "Formalin." Colourless liquid miscible with water, alcohol, and glycerin. Diluted with 200 to 500 parts of water as gargle, spray, or lotion. Stronger solution, or even undiluted, as external application for ringworm or other parasitic diseases.

LIQUOR HAMAMELIDIS. Distilled from fresh hamamelis leaves. A commercial brand is known as "Hazeline." Used as hæmostatic, or diluted with water (20 m. to 1 oz.) as lotion or injection.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUS. A strong solution of mercuric nitrate in excess of nitric acid. Used as caustic application, applied carefully. Diluted 1—500 as lotion, gargle, or injection.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI. Contains ½ gr. mercuric chloride per fl. oz. Given in mixtures often with potas. iodide. Should not be given with alkalies, lead salts, silver nitrate, or most alkaloids.

Dose ½—1 fl. drm.

LIQUOR HYDROGENII PEROXIDI. The official sol. should yield 10 times its vol. of oxygen. Used as ear-drops; or diluted with equal vol. of water as spray; diluted ten times as gargle. Given in mixtures well diluted. May be flavoured with glycerin and oil of cloves. **Dose** ½—2 fl. drms.

LIQUOR IODI FORTIS. Strong sol. (1 in 8½) of iodine and potas. iodide in alcohol. Known and used as liniment or pigment. As inhalation 5—10 m. in hot water.

LIQUOR KRAMERIÆ CONCENTRATUS. 20—30 m. in 1 oz. of water may be prescribed in place of the official infusion. Does not keep well.

Dose ½—1 fl. drm.

LIQUOR MAGNESII CARBONATIS. Known as "Fluid Magnesia." A solution of magnesium carbonate (about 10 grs. per fl. oz.) in water saturated with carbon dioxide. Useful aperient, very little taste. For children 15—30 m. may be given with 10 m. tinct. of rhubarb in dill or caraway water. **Dose** 1—2 fl. ozs.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ ACETATIS. Contains 1 per cent. of morphine acetate. **Dose** 10—60 m.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI. Contains 1 per cent. of morphine hydrochloride. **Dose** 10—60 m.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ TARTRATIS. Contains 1 per cent. of morphine tartrate. **Dose** 10—60 m.

LIQUOR PANCREATIS. Pancreatic solution is obtained by digesting fresh pig-pancreas in dilute (20 per cent.) alchohol. Used chiefly for pre-digesting foods. One or two teaspoonfuls are sufficient for one pint of milk or gruel.

LIQUOR PICIS CARBONIS. A solution of antiseptic substances extracted from coal-tar by digesting it in a tincture of quillaia, the quillaia serving to emulsify the precipitate produced on dilution with water. As lotion 10—20 m. per fl. oz. in water or lead lotion; as ointment 20—60 m. per oz. of lard or soft paraffin. For baths 4—6 fl. oz. in 30 gallons of water.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS. Known as "lead lotion" and Goulard water. Contains Liq. Plumb. Subacet. Fort. 1 in 80. Used alone or diluted with warm water as lotion, gargle, or vaginal injection. Sometimes used, although incompatible, with opium preparations. With ¼ its vol. of rectified or methylated spirit it is known as "evaporating" lead lotion.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS FORTIS. Known as Goulard's extract, or Liquor Plumbi. Used for making lead lotion; in ointments 10—30 m. per oz.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. Contains 5·85 per cent. caustic potash (potassium hydroxide). It emulsifies, and partly saponifies, fixed oils. Should be given freely diluted. **Dose** 10—30 m.

LIQUOR POTASSII PERMANGANATIS. 1 per cent. solution. As gargle or lotion 10—20 m. to 1 oz. water. **Dose** 2—4 fl. drms.

LIQUOR QUASSIÆ CONCENTRATUS. 20 m. with 1 oz. of water may be prescribed in place of the official infusion. **Dose** ½—1 fl drm.

LIQUOR RHEI CONCENTRATUS. 30 m. with 1 oz. of water may be prescribed in place of the official infusion. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

LIQUOR SARSÆ COMPOSITUS CONCENTRATUS. Prepared from sarsaparilla, sassafras root, guaiacum wood, liquorice root, and mezereon bark. **Dose** 2—8 fl. drms.

LIQUOR SENEGÆ CONCENTRATUS. 30 m. with 1 oz. of water may be given in place of the official infusion. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

LIQUOR SENNÆ CONCENTRATUS. The formula contains also tincture of ginger. 40—60 m. with 1 oz. water may be prescribed in place of the official infusion. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

LIQUOR SERPENTARIÆ CONCENTRATUS. 40 m. with 1 oz. of water may be prescribed in place of the official infusion. **Dose** ½—2 fl. drms.

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. Should yield 2½ per cent. available chlorine. Diluted with 8—20 parts of water as lotion or gargle. Given internally, well diluted. **Dose** 10—20 m.

LIQUOR SODII ARSENATIS. Contains 1 per cent. anhydrous sodium arsenate. Useful for giving arsenic in neutral solution. **Dose** 2—8 m.

LIQUOR SODII ETHYLATIS. Contains 18 per cent. sodium ethylate in absolute alcohol. Applied with glass rod as caustic.

LIQUOR STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI. Contains 1 per cent. May be given in alkaline mixtures in quantities not exceeding 6 m. to the oz. Should not be prescribed with iodides or bromides. **Dose** 2—8 m.

LIQUOR THYROIDEI. A liquid obtained by macerating fresh thyroids (sheep's) in equal pts. glycerin and 0·5 per cent. phenol solution. 100 m. represent one gland (two lobes). May be given in mixtures with chloroform water, or as "drops" to be taken in water. **Dose** 5—15 m.

LIQUOR TRINITRINI. A solution of nitro-glycerin in alcohol, 1 in 100. Given in mixtures. **Dose** $\frac{1}{2}$—2 m.

LIQUOR ZINCI CHLORIDI. A strong solution of zinc chloride, containing more than half its weight of the salt. Used as caustic application. As lotion 10—20 m. in 1 oz. of water.

LITHII BROMIDUM (N.O.). Very sol. in water. **Dose** 5—15 grs.

LITHII CARBONAS. Sl. sol. in water (1 in 70). Used in making "lithia" water. Given in powders, tablets, or mixtures. **Dose** 2—5 grs.

LITHII CITRAS. Freely sol. in water; insol. in alcohol. Given in mixtures or as the effervescent salt (*vide infra*). **Dose** 5—10 grs.

LITHII CITRAS EFFERVESCENS. Contains 5 per cent. lithium citrate granulated with sodium bicarbonate, and citric and tartaric acids. **Dose** 60—120 grs.

LOBELIA. The dried herb. Used as a constituent of nitrated asthma powders; given in mixtures, often with potassium iodide. **Off. prep.** Tinct. Lobel. Æth.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI FLAVA. Yellow wash. Contains yellow mercuric oxide, produced by adding 20 grs. mercuric chloride to 10 ozs. lime water.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI NIGRA. Black wash. Contains black mercurous oxide, produced by adding 30 grs. calomel to 10 ozs. lime water. Some glycerin is added, also mucilage of tragacanth to suspend the precipitate.

LUPULINUM. The glands (not the active principle) detached, by shaking, from hops. Given in powders, pills, or cachets; mixed with hot water (30 grs. to 1 pint) for inhalation. **Dose** 2—5 grs.

LUPULUS. Dried hops. Used for stuffing pillows to induce sleep; mixed with hot water as fomentation or poultice; as inhalation with hot water ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. with 1 pint). **Off. preps.** Inf.: Tinct.

LYSOL (N.O.). A viscid brown liquid containing tar dissolved in soap. Used in water as lotion 10 m. to the ounce.

MAGNESIA LEVIS. Light Magnesium Oxide or Calcined Magnesia. White powder, insol. in water. Given in powders or in mixtures. Antidote for poisoning by mineral acids. **Dose** 5—30 grs. for repeated administration; 30 to 60 grs. for single dose. **Off. prep.** Pulv. Rhei Co.

MAGNESIA PONDEROSA. Heavy Magnesium Oxide or Calcined Magnesia. White powder, insol. in water. Resembles Light Magnesia, in properties, uses, and dose.

MAGNESII CARBONAS LEVIS. Light Magnesium Carbonate. White powder, insol. in water. Given in powders; or in mixtures, usually with magnesium sulphate in peppermint water. **Dose** 5—30 grs. for repeated administration; 30—60 grs. for a single dose.

MAGNESII CARBONAS PONDEROSUS. Resembles Light Magnesium Carbonate in properties, uses, and dose. For powders it is preferred on account of its density. **Off. prep.** Troch. Bismuth. Co.

MAGNESII SULPHAS. Epsom Salt. Very sol. in water (1 in $1\frac{1}{2}$.) Used as enema, 1 oz. in 1 pint of water; given usually in mixtures, with magnesium carbonate or with ferrous sulphate and with diluted sulphuric acid. Also in powders to be taken in the morning in $\frac{1}{2}$ tumbler of water, alone or with equal weight of sodium sulphate

or phosphate. The effervescent form (*vide infra*) is also used. **Dose** 30—120 grs. for repeated administration; ¼—½ oz. for a single dose. **Off. preps.** Mist. Sennæ Co.: Mag. Sulph. Efferves.

MAGNESII SULPHAS EFFERVESCENS. Dried magnesium sulphate, granulated with a mixture of sodium bicarbonate, citric and tartaric acids, and sugar. **Dose** 60—240 grs. for repeated administration; ½ to 1 oz. for a single dose.

MEL BORACIS. Borax honey is a solution of borax in honey and glycerin. Used as paint or application to inflamed mouth or throat.

MEL DEPURATUM. Honey clarified by melting and straining. **Off. preps.** Mel Boracis: Oxymel: Oxymel Scillæ.

MENTHOL. Obtained from peppermint oil. White crystals, almost insol. in water or glycerin, sol. in chloroform, ether, alcohol, and oils. Liquefies when rubbed with butyl-chloral hydrate, camphor, phenol, chloral hydrate, resorcin, or thymol: such products often used as pigments. Dissolved in olive oil (1—5) used as liniment or pigment. 5—10 per cent. sol. in liquid paraffin used as throat spray. Mixed with boric acid and ammon. chlor. used as snuff. Applied also as the plaster, and in ointments. Given in gelatin pastils (⅙ gr.), or in pills or capsules. **Dose** ½—2 grs. **Off. prep.** Emplast.

MEZEREI CORTEX. Used only in the prep. of Liq. Sarsæ Co. Conc.

MISTURA AMMONIACI. Ammoniacum triturated to an emulsion with water and flavoured with syr. of tolu.
Dose ½—1 fl. oz.

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ. Comp. almond powder rubbed to an emulsion with water. Forms an agreeable vehicle. **Dose** ½—1 fl. oz.

MISTURA CREOSOTI. A solution of creosote in water (1 m. to the oz.) flavoured with spirit of juniper and syrup. **Dose** ½—1 fl. oz.

MISTURA CRETÆ. Prepared chalk suspended in cinnamon water by tragacanth and sweetened with sugar. **Dose** ½—1 fl. oz.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. Freshly precipitated ferrous carbonate with myrrh, suspended in rose-water; flavoured with sugar and sp. of nutmeg. **Dose** ½—1 fl. oz.

MISTURA GUAIACI. Powd. guaiacum resin suspended in cinnamon water by tragacanth, sweetened with sugar. **Dose** ½—1 fl. oz.

MISTURA OLEI RICINI. An emulsion of castor oil in a mixture of cinnamon and orange-flower waters (3 in 8). **Dose** 1—2 fl. ozs.

MISTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA. Solution of Epsom salt in inf. of senna, with addition of liq. ext. of liquorice, comp. tinct. of cardamoms, and aromatic spirit of ammonia. **Dose** 1—2 fl. ozs.

MISTURA SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. Egg-yolk triturated with sugar, brandy, and cinnamon water. **Dose** 1—2 fl. ozs.

MORPHINA. (**N.O.**) The alkaloid itself is insol. in water, alcohol, and ether, but dissolves in oleic acid to form morphine oleate which mixes with oils and fats and is sometimes so used in ointments, oily sprays, etc. Morphine forms several salts which, though insol. in fats, are sol. in water, alcohol, or glycerin, and are therefore more convenient for general use. **Dose** ⅛—½ gr.

MORPHINÆ ACETAS. Very sol. (1 in 2½) of water; but this salt is unstable and becomes brown and insol. when kept. Useful when strong morphine solutions are required. **Dose** ⅛—½ gr. **Off. prep.** Liquor.

MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM. Sol. in water (1 in 24), alcohol (1 in 50), and in glycerin. Stable salt and the one most used in medicine, but not soluble enough for full doses hypodermically. Should not be given with alkalies. **Dose** $\frac{1}{8}$—$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. **Off. preps.** Liquor: Suppos: Troch: Troch. Morph. et Ipecac.: Tinct. Chlorof. et Morph. Co.

MORPHINÆ TARTRAS. Sol. in water (1 in 11), insol. in alcohol. Stable salt, useful for hypodermic injection. **Dose** $\frac{1}{8}$—$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. **Off. preps.** Inj. Morph. Hypod.: Liquor.

MOSCHUS. Dark reddish brown grains; strong odour. Given in pills or cachets; or in mixtures suspended with mucilage. **Dose** 5—10 grs.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ. Strong solution of gum acacia in water (1 : $1\frac{1}{2}$). For suspending insol. powders or resinous tinctures, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr. in each fluid oz. of mixture; for emulsifying oils, half to twice the vol. of oil, depending on nature of oil and extent to which the emulsion is afterwards diluted. Mucilage becomes acid when kept and may be replaced by half the quantity of powd. gum triturated with $1\frac{1}{2}$ times its weight of water at time of dispensing.

MUCILAGO AMYLI (N.O.). One part of starch, triturated with 40 of water and the mixture heated to boiling. Used as vehicle for enemas.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ. Contains 60 grains of tragacanth in 10 fl. ozs. Useful for suspending insol. powders or resinous tinctures in mixtures, but not a good emulsifying agent.

MYRISTICA. Powd. nutmegs are used as carminative in compound powders; the oil and spirit of nutmeg as flavouring agents in mixtures. **Dose** 5—10 grs. **Off. preps.** Oleum: Spiritus.

MYRRHA. Gum-resin containing vol. oil. Forms emulsion when triturated with water. Powd. myrrh is used in pills and dentifrices; the tincture in mixtures and gargles (20 m. to 1 oz., often with borax 10—20 grs.). **Dose** 5—10 grs. **Off. prep.** Tinct.: used also in Dec. Aloes Co.: Mist. Ferri Co.: Pil. Aloes et Myrrh.: Pil. Rhei Co.

NAPHTHALIN (N.O.). Whitish scales; volatilises slowly in air. Insol. in water. Used as antiseptic dusting powder and in ointments. Given in pills or cachets, finely powdered. **Dose** 2—10 grs.

NAPHTHOL. Beta-naphthol (Alpha-naphthol is isomeric with it). Nearly white scales or powder. Insol. in water, sol. in alcohol, and oils. Used in ointments, 1 in 10, with soft paraffin, or mixed with soft soap and lard. Given in pills and cachets. **Dose** 3—10 grs.

NITROGLYCERIN. Heavy colourless oily fluid. Known also as glyceryl trinitrate, glonoin, or trinitrin. The official Liquor Trinitrini is given in mixtures. Tabellæ Trinitrini are convenient for portability.

Dose $\frac{1}{200}$—$\frac{1}{50}$ gr.

NUX VOMICA. Dried seeds; contain 1—3 per cent. strychnine. The extract is given in pills, often with purgatives; the tincture in mixtures. The standardised liquid extract is used for making the solid extract and tincture. The official dose of the seeds, in powder, is 1—4 grs., but they vary greatly in strength. **Off. preps.** Ext.: Ext. Nuc. Vom. Liquid.: Tinct.: the seeds are also the source of strychnine and its hydrochloride. Brucine is seldom used.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ. Fixed oil expressed from sweet or bitter almonds. Resembles olive oil in composition and properties but is more expensive. Used as rectal injection; in ointments and liniments; as solvent for pigments and oily sprays. May be sterilised for use as lubricant in surgery by heating to 120° C. for ½ hour.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ ESSENTIALE (N.O.). Vol. oil, benzaldehyde, obtained by distilling *bitter* almonds with water. The crude oil contains hydrocyanic acid which should be removed before the oil is used as flavouring agent. (Sold as "sine acid. hydrocyan.") Used chiefly to flavour cod-liver oil emulsions. Nitrobenzene, sold as oil of mirbane, resembles oil of almonds in odour, and is used in scenting soaps.

OLEUM ANETHI. Oil of Dill. Used as carminative in pills. For mixtures ¼ m. per fl. oz. is sufficient.

Dose ½—3 m.

OLEUM ANISI. Given as carminative on sugar and in loz. and pills; or as the official spirit in water. For mixtures ¼ m. per fl. oz. is sufficient. **Dose** ½—3 m. **Off. prep.** Spiritus.

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS. Oil of Chamomile is given in pills. **Dose** ½—3 m.

OLEUM CADINUM. Oil of Cade or Juniper Tar Oil. Produced by destructive distillation of the wood of *Juniperus* species. Nearly black, tarry fluid. Used as pigment; as ointment (1 : 10) with paraffin ointment.

OLEUM CAJUPUTI. Used chiefly in liniments. As inhalation, 20—30 m. in hot water. **Dose** ½—3 m. **Off. preps.** Lin. Crotonis: Spiritus.

OLEUM CARUI. Oil of Caraway is used chiefly in purgative pills. For flavouring mixtures or cod-liver oil, ¼ m. per fl. oz. is sufficient. **Dose** ½—3 m.

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI. Oil of Cloves is a powerful antiseptic. Applied on cotton wool to carious teeth. Used as carminative in pills, and in mixtures (¼ m. to 1 oz.) as flavouring agent. **Dose** ½—3 m.

OLEUM CASSIÆ. (N.O.) From *Cinnamomum Cassia.* Resembles true oil of cinnamon, and is used as substitute for it, but has coarser flavour and odour.

Dose ½—3 m.

OLEUM CINNAMOMI. Consists chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde. Used as flavouring agent, chiefly with astringents. As inhalation, ½—1 fl. drm. in hot water. **Dose** ½—3 m. **Off. prep.** Spiritus.

OLEUM COPAIBÆ. Given in mixtures emulsified with mucilage; or in capsules. **Dose** 5—20 m.

OLEUM CORIANDRI. Pleasant carminative. In mixtures ¼ m. per fl. oz. is sufficient. Contained in Syr. Sennæ. **Dose** ½—3 m.

OLEUM CROTONIS. Fixed oil, expressed from croton seeds. Used in liniments and given internally in pills. **Dose** ½—1 m. **Off. prep.** Lin.

OLEUM CUBEBÆ. Given in mixtures, emulsified with mucilage; or in capsules. **Dose** 5—20 m.

OLEUM EUCALYPTI. Used in liniments and ointments. As throat-spray, 5—20 m. dissolved in 1 oz. liquid paraffin. As inhalation 5—10 m. on cotton-wool or in hot water. In bougies (3 m.), suppos. (5 m.) or pessaries (10 m.) Internally in capsules, or dissolved in almond oil and emulsified with mucilage. **Dose** ½—3 m. **Off. prep.** Ungt.

OLEUM JUNIPERI. Used as inhalation, 20—30 m. in hot water. Given internally in capsules, in mixtures, dissolved in almond oil and emulsified with mucilage, or as the official "spirit" in water. **Dose** ½—3 m. **Off. prep.** Spiritus.

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ. Used chiefly as perfume in liniments. The compound tincture is used as colouring and flavouring agent in lotions and mixtures. **Dose** ½—3 m. **Off. preps.** Spiritus: Tinct. Lavand. Co.

OLEUM LIMONIS. Used as flavouring agent for mixtures and cod-liver oil emulsions, ½ m. per fl. oz. being sufficient. **Dose** ½—3 m.

OLEUM LINI. Fixed oil, drying by exposure to air. Triturated with 10 per cent. of iodine it combines with it, forming a dark brown fluid which does not stain the skin. With an equal vol. of lime water it constitutes "Carron oil."

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Used as carminative in purgative pills. As carminative, taken on sugar, or as the official spirit in water. In compressed tablets with sodium bicarb., known as "soda-mint" tablets. For external application and in sprays and liniments menthol is generally preferred. **Dose** ½—3 m. **Off. preps.** Aqua: Spiritus.

OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. Oil of Spearmint. Properties and uses similar to those of oil of peppermint. **Dose** ½—3 m. **Off. prep.** Aqua.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ. Cod-liver oil may be taken floating on milk, coffee, or lemon-juice; in emulsions containing 50 per cent. oil with mucilage of acacia, flavoured with oil of lemon or almonds and sweetened with saccharin or syrup of tolu; combined with malt extract (1 : 3); small doses in capsules. Sodium and calcium hypophosphites (3—5 grs. per fl. oz.) may be dissolved in the emulsion, or iron as citrate of iron and ammonium. (5 grs. per fl. oz.) **Dose** 1—4 fl. drms.

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ. Given in pills; the oil may be taken on sugar, or as the official spirit in water. **Dose** ½—3 m. **Off. prep.** Spiritus.

OLEUM OLIVÆ. Used in liniments and ointments; as solvent for hypod. injections, and pigments; as enema; internally as laxative 2—8 fl. drms. For use as lubricant in surgery it may be sterilised by heating to 120° C for ½ hour.

OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM. One per cent. solution of phosphorus in almond oil. Given in capsules; or in mixtures, diluted with more almond oil and emulsified with mucilage. **Dose** 1—5 m.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. Agreeable carminative, used in pills; taken on sugar. **Dose** ½—3 m.

OLEUM PINI. Dissolved in liquid paraffin (1 in 10) as throat spray; 20—30 m. in hot water as inhalation. Taken on sugar, or given in gelatin pastils.

Dose ½—3 m.

OLEUM RICINI. Castor oil may be taken floating on milk, coffee, or lemon juice; in draughts emulsified with mucilage. Small doses in capsules; for children the official Mistura is suitable. Occasionally given as enema with mucilage of starch, olive oil, or soap and water. **Dose** 1—8 fl. drms. **Off. prep.** Mistura.

OLEUM ROSÆ. Known as Otto of Rose. Solid at ordinary temperatures. Used as perfume. **Off. prep.** Ungt. Aq. Rosæ.

OLEUM ROSMARINI. Used chiefly in lotions, liniments, and hair-washes. **Dose** ½—3 m. **Off. prep.** Spiritus.

OLEUM SANTALI. Oil of sandal wood is given in capsules, or in mixtures, emulsified with mucilage.

Dose 5—30 m.

OLEUM SINAPIS VOLATILE. Vesicant when applied to the skin. Used in liniments. **Off. prep.** Linimentum.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ. Applied externally as fomentation on hot damp flannels or rubbed on as liniment. Internally small doses in capsules; larger doses emulsified with mucilage and freely diluted, or given in olive oil. As enema ½ to 1 oz. in 1 pint of starch mucilage. As inhalation 1 drm. in hot water. **Dose** 2—10 m.; as anthelmintic 3—4 fl. drms. **Off. preps.** Lin.: Lin. Tereb. Acet.

OLEUM THEOBROMATIS. Cacao Butter is used as basis for suppositories. It is hard at ordinary temperatures but melts below body temperature.

OPIUM. Should contain when powdered, between 9½ and 10½ per cent. morphine. The tinct. or liq. ext. are used in mixtures, enemas, and liniments; the powder or ext. in pills or ointments. **Dose** ½—2 grs. **Off. preps.** Emplast. : Ext. : Ext. Opii Liq.: Lin.: Pil. Ipec. cum Scilla: Pil. Plumbi cum Opio.: Pil. Sap. Co.: Pulv. Cret. Arom. cum Opio. : Pulv. Ipec. Co. : Pulv. Kino Co. : Pulv. Opii. Co. : Suppos. Plumbi Co. Tinct. Camph. Co. : Tinct. : Tinct. Opii Ammon. : Ung. Gallæ cum Opio.

ORTHOFORM (N.O.). Synthetic substitute for cocaine. Sparingly soluble in water. Said to be non-poisonous. **Dose** 5—15 grs.

OXYMEL. A mixture of honey and acetic acid. Used as a flavouring agent for linctuses and expectorant mixtures. **Dose** 1—2 fl. drms

OXYMEL SCILLÆ. A mixture of honey with double-strength vinegar of squill. Given as linctus often with tinct. of opium or vinegar of ipecac. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

PANCREATIC EMULSION (N.O.). A white creamy fat, obtained by the action of fresh pancreas on lard, purified by solution in ether. The ether-soluble portion, after evaporating the ether, is mixed with weak alcohol and a little oil of cloves. **Dose** ¼—½ oz.

PANCREATIN (N.O.). An amorphous powder prepared from the pancreas of the sheep or pig, having a proteolytic action in alkaline media. Its activity is inhibited by acids.

PAPAIN (N.O.). An amorphous powder prepared from the juice of Papaw fruit, containing a vegetable ferment having a proteolytic action. Applied as powder or 5—10 per cent. sol. in glycerin and water to diphtheritic membrane; given internally in pills.

Dose 2—8 grs.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ. A decoction of poppy capsules (1 in 10) is used as a hot anodyne fomentation. A syrup (unofficial) of very variable potency is sold and used popularly as a remedy for coughs.

PARAFFINUM DURUM. Hard paraffin for medicinal use should melt between 54° and 57° C. and is used in ointments to raise their melting points. Paraffin waxes, of higher or lower melting points, are used for embedding in microscopy and one melting at about 42° C. is suitable for injection in plastic operations. **Off. prep.** Ung. Paraffini.

PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM. Clear, colourless, odourless, neutral, and tasteless oily fluid. Used as spray, alone, or as solvent for menthol, creosote, pine-oil, etc. Also as solvent, for hypod. inj., of certain substances which may be insol. in water.

PARAFFINUM MOLLE. Soft paraffin (melting point 35°—39° C.) may be white or yellow; the white variety costs about double as much as the yellow and may be preferred for making white ointments, but offers no other advantage. Vaseline is a particular make of soft paraffin. **Off. prep.** Ung. Paraffini.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (N.O.). A solid polymeric form of formaldehyde. White powder, having a slightly pungent odour, nearly insol. in water. Converted by heat into the simple gaseous formaldehyde. Sold in tablets, to be heated in a metal tray by a lamp, for the disinfection of apartments; or in copper cartridges surrounded by nitrated paper, which, when ignited, evolve the formaldehyde vapour.

PARALDEHYDUM. Colourless liquid, strong unpleasant taste. Sol. in 8—10 parts of water, very sol. in alcohol Given in draughts in water, or brandy and water. Sufficient of the vehicle should be used to ensure its solution. **Dose** ½—2 fl. drms.

PAREIRÆ RADIX. Given in mixtures, as the official liquid extract. **Off. prep.** Ext. Liq.

PEPSINUM. Nearly white powder or translucent scales, consisting of the enzyme mixed with more or less other proteid matter, obtained from the stomach of the pig, sheep, or calf. The variety in scales is produced by evaporating a solution containing some dextrin. The proteolytic power varies with the purity of the product but the official variety should be capable of dissolving 2,500 times its own weight of hard-boiled white of egg. Almost entirely sol. in water, wine, weak alcohol, and glycerin. Given in powders, pills, cachets, or tablets; or in mixtures as the official glycerin. **Dose** 5—10 grs. **Off. prep.** Glycerin. Pepsini.

PHENACETINUM. Small white tasteless crystals; almost insol. in water; more sol. in alcohol. Given in powders, cachets, or tablets. **Dose** 5—10 grs.

PHENAZONUM. A particular brand of this is sold as Antipyrine. Small colourless crystals, very sol. in water or alcohol. Given in powders, cachets, tablets, or in mixtures. Forms a green derivative with nitrous acid; if given with sp. of nitrous ether, arom. sp. of ammon. or sod. bicarb. must be given also to neutralise the free nitrous acid. **Dose** 5—20 grs.

PHOSPHORUS. Yellow waxy solid, always preserved under water, in which it is insoluble. Sl. sol. in alcohol, more sol. in oils, chlorof., and carbon bisulph. Red phosphorus is inert. Given in pills; as phosphorated oil, in capsules, or in mixtures mixed with almond oil and emulsified with mucilage. **Dose** $\frac{1}{100}$—$\frac{1}{20}$ gr. **Off. preps.** Pil. : Ol. Phosphoratum.

PHYSOSTIGMATIS SEMINA. Calabar Bean is given internally as extract in pills. The extract varies in strength and more definite results are obtained by using the alkaloid, physostigmine (eserine). **Off. prep.** Ext.

PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SULPHAS. Known also as eserine sulphate. Sol. in water. Used chiefly as eye-drops, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 per cent. sol. Also as hypod. inj. **Dose** $\frac{1}{60}$—$\frac{1}{20}$ gr. **Off. prep.** Lamellæ.

PICROTOXINUM. Crystalline substance from fruits of Cocculus Indicus. Sl. sol. (1 in 330) in water, more sol. in alcohol. Given in pills, less often in hypod. inj. or as ointment ($\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.) **Dose** $\frac{1}{100}$—$\frac{1}{25}$ gr.

PILOCARPINÆ NITRAS. The nitrate of an alkaloid from jaborandi leaves. Small crystals, sol. in water. Used as eye-drops ($\frac{1}{4}$—1 per cent.); given in pills, or as hypod. inj. **Dose** $\frac{1}{20}$—$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

PILULÆ. Solid substances prescribed in this form should have a dose not exceeding 4 or 5 grs. for each pill. Liquids or semi-solids require usually more excipient, and only 1—2 m. can be made into a 5 gr. pill, this weight representing the maximum size usually employed. Powerful substances, given in small doses, are usually triturated with milk-sugar and made into pills weighing about 1 gr. If the weight of the active ingredients exceed 1 gr. for each pill, then the least possible quantity of excipient is used in order to make the pill as small as possible. In prescriptions for pills it is usually only necessary to write the names and quantities of the essential constituents for each pill, and add "fiat pilula," or "in forma pilulæ," leaving the choice of excipient to the dispenser.

PILULA ALOES BARBADENSIS. Contains $\frac{1}{2}$ its weight of Barb. aloes with oil of caraway. **Dose** 4—8 grs.

PILULA ALOES ET ASAFETIDÆ. Contains $\frac{1}{4}$ its weight each of Soc. aloes and asafetida. **Dose** 4—8 grs.

PILULA ALOES ET FERRI. Contains exsicc. ferrous sulphate 1 in 9, Barb. aloes 2 in 9, with comp. powd. of cinnamon. **Dose** 4—8 grs.

PILULA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ. Contains Socot. aloes 4 in 9, and myrrh 2 in 9. **Dose** 4—8 grs.

PILULA ALOES SOCOTRINÆ. Contains $\frac{1}{2}$ its weight of Socot. aloes with oil of nutmeg. **Dose** 4—8 grs.

PILULA CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITA. Contains gamboge and Barb. aloes 1 in 6, with compound powder of cinnamon. **Dose** 4—8 grs.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITA. Contains powd. colocynth pulp 1 in 6, Barb. aloes 1 in 6, and scammony resin 2 in 6, with oil of cloves. **Dose** 4—8 grs.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI. Contains $\frac{2}{3}$ comp. pill of colocynth, and $\frac{1}{3}$ green ext. of hyoscyamus. **Dose** 4—8 grs.

PILULA FERRI. Contains ferrous carbonate, about 1 in produced by reaction, in the pill-mass, between xsicc. ferrous sulph. and sodium carb. **Dose** 5—15 grs.

PILULA GALBANI COMPOSITA. Known also as comp. pill of asafetida. Contains galbanum, asafetida, and myrrh, each 2 in 7. **Dose** 4—8 grs.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI. Blue pill. Contains metallic mercury 1 in 3, minutely subdivided by trituration with confect. of roses **Dose** 4—8 grs.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI COMPOSITA. Compound calomel pill or Plummer's pill. Contains calomel and sulphurated antimony 2 in 9, and guaiacum resin 4 in 9. **Dose** 4—8 grs.

PILULA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLA. Contains comp. powd. of ipecac. 3 in 6 (equivalent to about 1 in 20 each of opium and ipecac.) and squill and ammoniacum 1 in 6. **Dose** 4—8 grs.

PILULA PHOSPHORI. Contains phosphorus 1 in 50, dissolved in a melted mixture of beeswax and lard, and massed with kaolin and powd. acacia. These pills should be varnished to protect the phosphorus from the action of the air. **Dose** 1—2 grs.

PILULA PLUMBI CUM OPIO. Contains opium 1 in 8, and lead acetate 6 in 8. **Dose** 2—4 grs.

PILULA QUININÆ SULPHATIS. Contains quinine sulphate 5 in 6. **Dose** 2—8 grs.

PILULA RHEI COMPOSITA. Contains rhubarb, about 2 in 8, and Socot. aloes and myrrh, about 1½ in 8, with oil of peppermint. **Dose** 4—8 grs.

PILULA SAPONIS COMPOSITA. Contains opium 1 in 5. **Dose** 2—4 grs.

PILULA SCAMMONIÆ COMPOSITA. Contains scammony and jalap resins, each, nearly 1 in 3. **Dose** 4—8 grs.

PILULA SCILLÆ COMPOSITA. Contains squill, 1 in 4, ginger and ammoniacum, each, 1 in 5. **Dose** 4—8 grs.

PIMENTA. Known also as "Allspice." Used as carminative. Pimento water is a good vehicle for children's medicines. **Off. preps.** Aqua : Oleum.

PIPER NIGRUM. Used as condiment and carminative. Given usually as the confection. **Dose** 10—30 grs. **Off. preps.** Confect. : Pulv. Opii Co.

PIPERAZINE (N.O.). Diethylene-diamine. Synthetic base. Colourless crystals, very sol. in water. Given in mixtures; or as effervescent granules, combined with citric and tartaric acids and sod. bicarb. **Dose** 5—10 grs.

PIX BURGUNDICA. Burgundy Pitch is a resinous substance used only in plasters. **Off. prep.** Empl. Picis.

PIX CARBONIS PRÆPARATA. Viscid black liquid, obtained by warming and stirring crude coal-tar in an open dish to remove easily volatile constituents having a disagreeable odour. It is a complex mixture of aromatic derivatives containing pitch and free carbon Used chiefly in lotions and ointment. **Off. prep.** Liquor Picis Carbonis.

PIX LIQUIDA. Wood-tar is a viscid brownish black liquid. Very sl. sol. in water, but imparting to it a tarry flavour, sol. in alcohol and oils. Used as pigment, dissolved in equal vol. of rect. spirit and sometimes combined with iodine. Used also in ointments, and given in gelatin capsules. **Dose** 5—10 m. **Off. prep.** Ungt. Picis Liq.

PLUMBI ACETAS. Colourless crystalline masses. Very sol. in water and glyc., less sol. in alcohol. As eye-drops, injection, or lotion, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in water; in suppos.; in ointments 1—4 per cent. Internally usually in pills. **Dose** 1—5 grs. **Off. preps.** Pil. Plumbi cum Opio: Suppos. Plumbi Co.: Ungt.

PLUMBI CARBONAS. Heavy white powder, insol. in water. Known as "white lead." Used externally. **Off. prep.** Ungt.

PLUMBI IODIDUM. Yellow powder, sl. sol. in water. Used in suppos., plasters, and ointments. **Off. preps.** Emplast.: Ungt.

PLUMBI OXIDUM. Reddish scales. Used in making lead plaster, which, diluted with lard or soft paraffin, may be used as an ointment. Diachylon ointment is made by boiling lead oxide with five times its weight of olive oil. **Off. prep.** Empl. Plumbi.

PODOPHYLLI RESINA. Known also as "Podophyllin." A resinous mixture of principles extracted by alcohol from podophyllum rhizome. Usually given in small doses in pills with other purgatives. The official tincture may be given in mixtures. **Dose** $\frac{1}{4}$—1 gr. **Off. prep.** Tinct. Podophylli.

PODOPHYLLI RHIZOMA. Used only for the preparation of the resin of podophyllum.

POTASSA CAUSTICA. Potassium hydrate or hydroxide. In white sticks or cakes, deliquescent, very sol. in water and alcohol. Used as caustic, alone, or with an equal weight of slaked lime made into a paste with alcohol or glycerin (Vienna paste). Given in mixtures, well diluted, usually prescribed as the official Liquor Potassæ. **Off. prep.** Liquor.

POTASSA SULPHURATA. A mixture of sulphides and other sulphur compounds of potassium. Known also as "Liver of Sulphur." Sol. in water, the solution smelling of sulphuretted hydrogen. Used in lotions 10 grs. to 1 oz.; also for "sulphur" baths, 3—6 ozs. in 30 galls. of water.

POTASSII ACETAS. Very sol. in water and alcohol. Deliquescent. Given in mixtures, often with other diuretics, but not with quinine, which forms an insoluble acetate. **Dose** 10—60 grs.

POTASSII BICARBONAS. Sol. in water, insol. in alcohol. Given in mixtures, often with lemon juice or acid powders. 20 grs. = 14 grs. citric acid or 15 grs. tartaric acid. **Dose** 5—30 grs.

POTASSII BICHROMAS. Red Chromate of Potassium. Sol. in water. Irritant poison in large doses. Given in mixtures or pills. **Dose** $\frac{1}{10}$—$\frac{1}{5}$ gr.

POTASSII BROMIDUM. Sol. in water, very sl. sol. in alcohol. Given in draughts, often with chloral hydrate; or in mixtures, often with belladonna or arsenic.
Dose 5—30 grs.

POTASSII CARBONAS. Known also as "Salt of Tartar." Deliquescent, very sol. in water. Seldom given on account of its local irritant action. Used in manufacture of several official preps.
Dose 5—20 grs., well diluted.

POTASSII CHLORAS. Sol. in water (1 in 16), almost insol. in alcohol. Given in loz. or tablets, alone or combined with borax or cocaine; 10 grs. in 1 oz. water as throat spray, gargle or mixture, often combined with dil. hydroch. acid or Liq. Ferri Perchlor. For chlorine gargles, 10 grs. with 2m. *strong* hydrochloric acid and water to 1 oz. **Dose** 5—15 grs. **Off. prep.** Troch.

POTASSII CITRAS. Sol. in water. Given in mixtures, often in infusion of buchu. **Dose** 10—40 grs.

POTASSII IODIDUM. Sol. in water Given in mixtures; externally as the official liniment. Should not be given (1) with strychnine which forms an insol. iodide, (2) with ordinary ferric salts, which liberate iodine, but may be given with cit. of iron and ammonium, (3) sp. of nitrous ether, unless an alkali be given at same time, (4) with bismuth salts which form a red iodide. Used frequently to increase the solubility of iodine in water, alcohol, or glycerin. **Dose** 5—20 grs. **Off. preps.** Lin. Potass. Iodidi cum Sapone: Ungt.

POTASSII NITRAS. Known also as Nitre or Saltpetre. Sol. in water. Given in mixtures; also as tablets. "Sal prunella" balls are fused potass. nitrate. Nitrated paper is blotting paper soaked in a sat. sol. and dried. Asthma powders contain potass. nitrate mixed with anise, stramonium, lobelia, tobacco, etc., the nitrate aiding the combustion of the powders. **Dose** 5—20 grs.

POTASSII PERMANGANAS. Sol. in water (1 in 20). A solution in water 1 in 2000—4000 (=20 to 40 m. Liquor to 1 oz.) used as gargle, injection, or lotion. Given in pills made with kaolin and paraffin ointment. **Dose** 1—3 grs. **Off. prep.** Liquor.

POTASSII SULPHAS. Sol. in water (1 in 10). Used as a triturant in several preparations. **Dose** 10—40 grs.

POTASSII TARTRAS. Very sol. in water (compare *acid* tartrate). Given in small doses combined with diuretics; in larger doses as saline purgative draught.

Dose 30—240 grs.

POTASSII TARTRAS ACIDUS. Cream of Tartar or Bitartrate of Potassium. Very sl. sol. in water. Used in acid saline draughts. Given in powders.

Dose 20—60 grs.

PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ CORTEX. Wild Black-Cherry Bark, called (incorrectly) Virginian Prune Bark. Forms benzaldehyde and hydrocyanic acid (like bitter-almonds) when crushed with water. **Off. preps.** Syr.: Tinct.

PRUNUM. Prunes are used only as a constituent of confection of senna.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. Red Sanders or Sandal Wood. (No relation to the sandal-wood yielding the oil of sandal). Used only as colouring agent in comp. tinct. of lavender.

PULVERES. The official compound powders are chiefly mixtures of various substances in very fine powder. They may be taken dry, followed by a draught of water; stirred up with water at time of administration; suspended in water in mixtures; or, where the dose does not exceed a few grains, in pills, tablets, or cachets.

PULVIS AMYGDALÆ COMPOSITUS. Sweet almonds with sugar and gum acacia. When triturated with water (1 to 8) it forms the official almond mixture, a milky fluid used as a vehicle.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS. Known formerly as Pulvis Jacobi or James' Powder. Contains antimonous oxide (1 in 3 with calcium phosphate. **Dose** 3—6 grs.

PULVIS CATECHU COMPOSITUS. Contains the astringents, catechu, kino, and krameria (rhatany) root flavoured with cinnamon and nutmeg.

Dose 10—40 grs

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. Sometimes called Pulvis Aromaticus. Used chiefly as a carminative in pills. Contains cinnamon, cardamoms, and ginger.
Dose 10—40 grs.

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS. Contains prepared chalk, with the aromatics, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, and cardamoms, sweetened with sugar. Often given suspended in mixtures with astringents. **Dose** 10—60 grs.

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIO. Contains opium (1 in 40). **Dose** 10—40 grs.

PULVIS ELATERINI COMPOSITUS. Contains elaterin (1 in 40) with milk sugar. **Dose** 1—4 grs.

PULVIS GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITUS. Contains powdered senna leaves (1 in 6) with sulphur, fennel fruit, liquorice root, and sugar. **Dose** 60—120 grs.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS. Known as Dover's powder. Contains opium (1 in 10) with ipecacuanha and potassium sulphate. **Dose** 5—15 grs.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS. Contains jalap (1 in 3) with acid pot. tart. and ginger.
Dose 20—60 grs.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. Contains kino, with opium (1 in 20) and cinnamon. **Dose** 5—20 grs.

PULVIS OPII COMPOSITUS. Contains opium (1 in 10) with black pepper, ginger, caraway fruit, and tragacanth. **Dose** 2—10 grs.

PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS. Gregory's Powder contains rhubarb with magnesia and ginger.
Dose 20—60 grs.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS. A mixture of scammony resin (1 in 2) with jalap and ginger.
Dose 10—20 grs.

PULVIS SODÆ TARTARATÆ EFFERVESCENS. Seidlitz Powder. The alkaline powder (in blue paper) contains 120 grs. tartarated soda and 40 grs. sod. bicarb. The acid powder (in white paper) contains 38 grs. tartaric acid. When mixed in water to form a draught the product is slightly acid and agreeable to the taste, a slight excess of tartaric acid being intentionally employed.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS. A mixture of tragacanth with gum acacia, starch, and sugar. Chiefly used to impart viscosity to mixtures containing insoluble powders: 6 to 10 grs. per fl. oz. is necessary for this purpose. **Dose** 20—60 grs.

PYRETHRI RADIX. Known also as Pellitory Root. The tincture is used as application to teeth, or diluted 1—40 as mouth-wash. **Off. prep.** Tinct.

PYROXYLINUM. Nitrated cotton. Gun-cotton is more highly nitrated than pyroxylin. **Off. preps.** Collodium : Collodium Flexile : Collodium Vesicans.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. Bitter, without astringency. The powdered wood and the infusion are used as insecticides. **Off. preps.** Inf. : Liq. Quass. Conc. : Tinct.

QUILLAIÆ CORTEX. Known as Panama or Soap Bark. The tincture is a useful emulsifying agent, the emulsions produced by it being not so good as those made with gum acacia, but they may be made by simple agitation of the tincture with water and the immiscible fluid to be emulsified. 5 m. are sufficient usually for each fl. drm. of oil, etc. **Off. prep.** Tinct.

QUININA (N.O.). The alkaloid is almost insol. in water and is chiefly employed as sulphate or hydrochloride. The acetate is very sparingly sol. in water and therefore liable to be precipitated in mixtures containing quinine salts and acetates.

QUININÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM. Sol. in water (1 in 36) more sol. in alcohol. 1 per cent. sol. used as lotion or injection. **Dose** 1—10 grs. **Off. preps.** Tinct.: Vinum.

QUININÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM ACIDUM. Sol. in less than its own weight of water. Most suitable for use in suppos. or bougies, or for strong solution for hypodermic injection. **Dose** 1—10 grs.

QUININÆ SULPHAS. Sparingly sol. in water (1 in 800). Large doses may be given in powders, cachets, pills or tablets; or finely powdered and suspended in mixtures. Small doses in mixtures form clear sol. with Liq. Fer. Perchlor., or any of the dilute mineral acids, 1 or 2 m. to each grain; often given with hydrochloric acid. The ammoniated tincture is taken in water; or in ærated water with which it forms a clear solution. **Dose** 1—10 grs. **Off. preps.** Pil.: Tinct. Quininæ Ammon.

RESINA. Insol. in water, sol. in alcohol, turpentine, and oils. Used to stiffen ointments and as a constituent of plasters. **Off. preps.** Emplast.: Ungt.

RESORCIN (N.O.). Meta-dihydroxy-benzene. Nearly white crystals, sol. in water, alcohol, and glycerin. Used as gargle, lotion, or spray (1—2 per cent. solution); as pigment, 1 in 5—10 of glycerin; as ointment, 10—20 grs. per oz. with soft paraffin. Seldom given internally. **Dose** 1—5 grs. well diluted.

RHEI RADIX. The powd. root is given in pills or suspended in mixtures, often with ginger, sodium bicarb., and peppermint water. In powders for children, with sodium bicarb., grey powder, or bismuth carbonate. The syrup is a mild purge for infants, and the tincture is given as a carminative draught. **Dose** 3—30 grs **Off. preps.** Ext.: Inf.: Liquor Rhei Conc.: Pil. Rhei Co.: Pulv. Rhei Co.: Syr.: Tinct. Rhei Co.

RHŒADOS PETALA. Red-poppy petals are used only as a colouring agent, in the form of the syrup, for cough mixtures. **Off. prep.** Syr.

ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. Red-rose petals are used, as confection, for pill excipient. The acid infusion is an agreeable vehicle for astringent gargles or mixtures. **Off. preps.** Confect. : Inf. Rosæ Acid. : Syr.

SACCHARIN. *Vide* Glusidum.

SACCHARUM LACTIS. Lactose or milk sugar has no hygroscopic tendency, and is used as a diluent or triturant for the subdivision of powerful remedies. It is not so sweet or so soluble in water as cane sugar.

SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM. Cane sugar or sucrose is used as a vehicle and flavouring agent in confections, lozenges, and syrups. Simple syrup is a nearly saturated solution in water—weaker solutions do not keep. As a sweetening agent in mixtures about ½ fl. drm. of simple syrup (or the other official flavouring syrups) per fl. oz. is usually sufficient.

SACCHARUM USTUM. (N.O.) Burnt sugar. Sugar caramelised by heating to fusion, forming a thick dark brown syrupy fluid. Useful colouring agent in mixtures 1—5 m. per fl. oz.

SALICINUM. Glucoside from species of willow and poplar. Sol. in water 1 in 28 (about 15 grs. per fl. oz.) Given in powders, cachets, or mixtures. **Dose** 5—20 grs.

SALOL. Salol, or Phenyl Salicylate. Almost insol. in water, more sol. in alcohol. Given in mixtures, finely powdered and suspended with tragacanth ; also in powders or cachets. **Dose** 5—15 grs.

SAMBUCI FLORES. Elder Flowers. The official water is an agreeable vehicle for lotions. **Off. prep.** Aqua.

SANTONINUM. White crystals, turning yellow by exposure to light. Almost insol. in water. Given in powders, often with calomel, to be taken at night ; or as the official lozenges ; also in chocolate tablets. **Dose** 2—5 grs. **Off. prep.** Troch.

SAPO ANIMALIS. Curd Soap, from animal fats and soda. Useful pill excipient.

SAPO DURUS. Hard Soap, from olive oil and soda. Known also as Castile soap. Used in several official pills and plasters. **Off. preps.** Emplast. : Pil. Saponis Co.

SAPO MOLLIS. Soft Soap, from olive oil and potash. Usually green in colour; crude commercial varieties usually brownish yellow and often very alkaline. Used as enema, ½ oz. in a pint of warm water. **Off. prep.** Liniment

SARSÆ RADIX. Sarsaparilla is given in mixtures as the liq. ext. or conc. comp. solution. **Off. preps.** Ext. Sarsæ Liq.: Liq. Sarsæ Comp. Conc.

SASSAFRAS RADIX. Contains vol. oil and used only in Liq. Sarsæ Co. Conc.

SCAMMONIÆ RADIX. Used only for the preparation of the official resin.

SCAMMONIÆ RESINA. Insol. in water, sol. in alcohol or ether. Given in pills or powders. Often combined with calomel or santonin. **Dose** 3—8 grs. **Off. preps** Pil. Scam. Co. : Pulv. Scam. Co.

SCAMMONIUM. Gum-resin obtained by incision from scammony root. Contains variable proportions of resin, usually 70—90 per cent., hence it is better to employ the official resin which is more definite in composition.

Dose 5—10 grs.

SCILLA. Squill, the dried sliced bulb. Given in pills, often with digitalis and blue-pill, or as the official compound pill. The vinegar, oxymel, and syrup are used in linctuses and cough mixtures, usually with other expectorants. **Dose** 1—3 grs. **Off. preps.** Acetum: Oxymel: Pil. Scillæ Co.: Syr.: Tinct.

SCOPARII CACUMINA. Broom Tops. Given in mixtures, as infusion, usually with potass. acetate, nitrate,

or tartrate. The succus is very variable and less used. For hypodermic injection sparteine sulphate is used. **Off. preps.** Inf.: Succus.

SENEGÆ RADIX. The infusion is used chiefly as a vehicle for expectorant remedies. **Off. preps.** Inf.: Liq. Senegæ Conc.: Tinct.

SENNA ALEXANDRINA. *Vide* Senna Indica.

SENNA INDICA. Either Alexandrian or Indian (Tinnevelly) Senna may be employed in making the official preps. The powd. leaves are given in the confection and comp. liquorice powder. The infusion may be employed as a purgative vehicle; the comp. mixture is used under the name "black draught"; the syrup is a mild purgative for children; the tincture is a carminative purgative, formerly known as Daffy's Elixir. **Off. preps.** Confect.: Inf.: Liquor Sennæ Conc.: Mist. Sennæ Comp.: Pulv. Glyc. Co.: Syr.: Tinct. Sennæ Comp.

SERPENTARIÆ RHIZOMA. Used chiefly as a constituent of comp. tinct. of cinchona. **Off. preps.** Inf.: Liq. Serpent. Conc.: Tinct.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. Prepared suet is used only as a constituent of mercurial ointment.

SINAPIS. A mixture of powd. black and white mustard seeds; used as a condiment. For baths, the mustard, ½ to 1 oz. for each gallon of water, is rubbed to a paste with cold water and then stirred into the bath. For poultices the mustard is rubbed to a paste with cold or tepid water and spread on the surface of a linseed poultice or stirred into the latter in the proportion of 1 in 16. Black mustard seeds yield the volatile oil which is used in the official liniment. Equal parts of black and white mustard are used in making the official mustard paper. **Off. prep.** Charta.

SODA TARTARATA. Sodium Potassium Tartrate. Rochelle Salt. White crystals, very sol. in water. Used chiefly in Seidlitz powders; also in mixtures and

saline purgative draughts. **Dose** 120—240 grs. **Off. prep.** Pulv. Sodæ Tart. Efferves.

SODII ARSENAS. The anhydrous salt obtained by drying the crystals, which contain a variable proportion of water, at 150° C. Sol. in water. Given usually in mixtures. **Dose** $\frac{1}{40}$—$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. **Off. prep.** Liquor.

SODII BENZOAS. Very sol. in water. Given in mixtures, but not with acids. **Dose** 5—30 grs.

SODII BICARBONAS. Sol. in water (1 in 11), insol. in alcohol. Given in powders, mixtures, tablets, or lozenges. As nasal douche equal parts of sod. bicarb., borax, and salt dissolved in water. As gargle or lotion 10—20 grs. to 1 oz. of water; in powders, with rhubarb or grey powder; in mixtures often with bismuth salts or bitter tonics. With citric and tartaric acids it forms the basis of granular effervescent compounds. **Dose** 5—30 grs. **Off. preps.** Pulv. Sodæ Tart. Efferves.: Troch.

SODII BROMIDUM. Very sol. in water, sl. sol. in alcohol; slightly deliquescent. Given in mixtures. **Dose** 5—30 grs.

SODII CARBONAS. Soda crystals; "washing" soda. Very sol. in water, insol. in alcohol. Alkaline and somewhat caustic; the bicarbonate is preferred for internal use. For alkaline baths 1 oz. to each 6 galls. of hot water. **Dose** 5—30 grs., well diluted.

SODII CARBONAS EXSICCATUS. Sodium carbonate, heated to expel its water of crystallisation. 2 grs. are nearly equivalent to 5 grs. of crystals. Used in making Pil. Ferri. **Dose** 3—10 grs.

SODII CHLORIDUM. Common or table salt. Sol. in water, 1 in 3. "Normal" saline solution contains 0·7 per cent. of sodium chloride, equiv. to abt. 60 grs. per pint; it has nearly the same osmotic equivalent as blood serum and lymph. Salt baths, 4—8 ozs. in each gal. of water. As lotion, throat-spray, nasal douche,

insufflation, or enema, 10—20 grs. per oz.; for nasal insufflations often used with equal weight of borax and sod. bicarb., 5 grs. of each per fl. oz. of water. As emetic, ½—1 oz. dissolved in warm water.

SODII CITRO-TARTRAS EFFERVESCENS. A granulated mixture of sod. bicarb., tartaric and citric acids, and sugar, the acid being in slight excess so that the effervescing draught formed on adding to water is faintly acid. Used as mild saline purgative, 60 to 120 grs. in ½ pint of water; best taken fasting. The article sold as "Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia" resembles it, but the cheaper varieties contain much sugar.

SODII HYPOPHOSPHIS. Deliquescent, very sol. in water. Used as a constituent of "hypophosphite" syrups. Given in mixtures and in cod-liver oil emulsions. **Dose** 3—10 grs.

SODII HYPOSULPHIS. *Vide* Sodii Thiosulphas.

SODII IODIDUM. Very sol. in water and alcohol. Given in mixtures. Incompatibles: *vide* potassium iodide. **Dose** 5—20 grs.

SODII NITRIS. Very sol. in water. Given in mixtures, but not with acids; with acids and iodides, the nitrite is decomposed with liberation of iodine. **Dose** 1—2 grs.

SODII PHOSPHAS. Sol. in water, 1 in 7. Given in mixtures; larger doses as purgative draughts. Often given with sodium and magnesium sulphates. Used also as effervescent granules (*vide infra*). **Dose** 30—120 grs.; for a single dose, ¼—½ oz. freely diluted.

SODII PHOSPHAS EFFERVESCENS. Sodium phosphate, dried, and granulated with a mixture of sod. bicarb., and citric and tartaric acids.

Dose 60—120 grs.; for a single dose ¼—½ oz.

SODII SALICYLAS. In small crystals; the commercial variety in powder is less pure. The "natural" salt

prepared from oil of wintergreen is very expensive Very sol in water. Given in mixtures; not with acids quinine salts, or iron salts except the "scale" compounds. **Dose** 10—30 grs.

SODII SULPHAS. Very sol. in water. Given in mixtures; larger doses as saline draughts, often with magnes. sulph.; or as effervescent granules (*vide infra*). **Dose** 30—120 grs. for a single dose $\frac{1}{4}$—$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

SODII SULPHAS EFFERVESCENS. Sodium sulphate, dried, and granulated with a mixture of sod. bicarb. and citric and tartaric acids.

Dose 60—120 grs.; for a single dose $\frac{1}{4}$—$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

SODII SULPHIS. Oxidises to sulphate by exposure to air. Sol. in water. Used as lotion 10—30 grs. per oz. Given in mixtures; not with acids. **Dose** 5—20 grs.

SODII SULPHOCARBOLAS. Sol. in water. With iron salts gives violet coloration. Given in mixtures.

Dose 5—15 grs.

SODII THIOSULPHAS. Commonly known as hyposulphite. Used as lotion, 20—60 grs. per oz. Given seldom in mixtures. **Dose** 5—20 grs.

SODIUM. The metal is used in making Liq. Sodii Ethylatis.

SPARTEINE. (N.O.) A liquid volatile alkaloid obtained from Broom. It forms a crystalline sulphate, sol. in water, and given in hypod. injections. **Dose** $\frac{1}{2}$—2 grs.

SPIRITUS. The official "spirits" are solutions of various substances in rectified spirit. When those "spirits" containing volatile oils are diluted with water, the oil is thrown out as a cloudy precipitate which diffuses more readily than an equivalent quantity of the oil added alone.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS. 1 in 3. Given in mixtures, often with arom. sp. of ammonia.

Dose 20—40 m.; for a single dose 60—90 m.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS. A modification of the preparation formerly known as Hoffman's Anodyne. Contains ether and various other ethereal substances, chiefly ethyl sulphate.

Dose, in water, 20—40 m.; for a single dose 60—90 m.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI. Contains 2—2½ per cent. ethyl nitrite, with some aldehyde, nitrous acid, and other substances formed by secondary reactions during its manufacture. Readily deteriorates if carelessly stored. In aqueous solution, particularly with alkalies, the ethyl nitrite decomposes; but mixtures containing it still appear to have the desired medicinal action. Should not be given with iodides (iodine is liberated), phenazone (green compound formed) ferrous sulphate (black compound), sodium salicylate (brown colour). The incompatibility with iodides and phenazone may be overcome by first adding an alkali, *e.g.*, arom. sp. of ammonia or sod. bicarb. Usually given in diuretic or diaphoretic saline mixtures.

Dose 20—40 m.; for a single dose 60—90 m. in water.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS. Known as Spirit of Sal. Volatile. A spirituous sol. of ammonia and ammon. carb. flavoured with oils of lemon and nutmeg. When added to water the oils are precipitated. Given in mixtures and draughts, often with bitters. Incompatible with most salts of heavy metals, and with most alkaloids.

Dose 20—40 m.; for a single dose 60—90 m. in water.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FETIDUS. Contains the volatile oil of asafetida; obtained by distilling a tincture of the drug, and adding strong solution of ammonia to the distillate.

Dose 20—40 m.; for a single dose 60—90 m. in water.

SPIRITUS ANISI. 1 (oil) in 10. **Dose** 5—20 m.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS. Spirit distilled from horseradish-root, bitter orange-peel, and nutmeg. **Dose** 1—2 fl. drms.

SPIRITUS CAJUPUTI. 1 (oil) in 10. **Dose** 5—20 m.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ. 1 in 10. 1 m. spirit of camphor = 100 m. camphor water. **Dose** 5—20 m

SPIRITUS CHLOROFORMI. 1 in 20. 20 m. spirit of chloroform = 1 oz. chloroform water. Useful preservative in mixtures liable to mouldiness: 10—20 m. per fl. oz. is usually sufficient.

Dose 5—20 m.; for a single dose 30—40 m. in water.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI. 1 (oil) in 10. **Dose** 5—20 m.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI. 1 (oil) in 20. **Dose** 20—60 m.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ. 1 (oil) in 10. **Dose** 5—20 m.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. 1 (oil) in 10. **Dose** 5—20 m.

SPIRITUS METHYLATUS (N.O.). Ordinary alcohol to which 10 per cent. of wood-naphtha has been added to render it unfit for drinking. With this addition it is sold duty-free and costs about $\frac{1}{10}$ the price of duty-paid alcohol of the same strength. If sold by retail or used for any other than manufacturing purposes an addition of paraffin must be made, which causes the spirit to make a turbid mixture when diluted with water. Methylated spirit is used for burning in lamps, for preserving anatomical specimens, and as a solvent or vehicle in liniments, lotions, and other preparations for external use. The wood-naphtha does not detract from its suitability for those purposes, although its odour is not agreeable.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ. 1 (oil) in 10. **Dose** 5—20 m.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. Contains 90 per cent. by vol. of real alcohol with 10 per cent. of water. 58 degrees over proof. Strong spirit is used as a hardening application to bed sores; as a solvent in liniments; in lotions; as a solvent in spirits and tinctures; as a preservative in fluid extracts and juices; as ear-drops; and diluted with water as a cooling lotion. Alcohol

of the following strengths, obtained by diluting the 90 per cent. alcohol with water, are used in making various official preparations, viz., 70, 60, 45, and 20 per cent. of real alcohol (by volume).

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI. 1 (oil) in 10. Used chiefly as perfume in liniments and lotions.

SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. Brandy. Should contain *not less* than 36½ per cent. by weight or 43½ per cent. by vol. of real alcohol, corresponding to the Excise limit of 25 under proof. Used in enemas. **Off. prep.** Mistura.

STAPHISAGRIÆ SEMINA. Employed externally as the official ointment. Stavesacre seeds yield a fixed oil by expression, which is used as an external application diluted with olive oil or lard 1 : 7. **Off. prep.** Ungt.

STRAMONII FOLIA. The leaves, mixed with tobacco, may be smoked in cigarettes or pipe. The powdered leaves with equal weights of lobelia, anise-fruit, Indian hemp, and potas. nitrate, are used as remedy for asthma, the smoke from the ignited powder (about 60 grains) being inhaled. The tincture is given in mixtures. **Off. prep.** Tinct.

STRAMONII SEMINA. The extract is used in pills. **Off. prep.** Ext.

STROPHANTHI SEMINA. The extract is given in pills ; the tincture in mixtures. The active principle, strophanthin (a glucoside), has been used in doses of $\frac{1}{250}$ gr. **Off. preps.** Ext. : Tinct.

STRYCHNINA. Very sl. sol. in water (1 in 7000). Given in pills, and in phosphate syrups. In mixtures or for hypod. injection the more soluble nitrate or hydrochloride are most convenient. **Dose** $\frac{1}{60}$—$\frac{1}{15}$ gr. **Off. prep.** Syr. Fer. Phosph. cum Quin. et Strych.

STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM. Sol. in water, 1 in 35. Given in mixtures as the official liquor. For hypod. inj. a sol. of 1 gr. in 120 m. is convenient since 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 m. of this solution represent simple fractional parts of a grain. If prescribed in mixtures with alkalies some strychnine may be thrown out if more than 6 m. of the Liquor per fl. oz. of water be present. Iodides and bromides form sparingly soluble compounds with strychnine. **Dose** $\frac{1}{60}$—$\frac{1}{15}$ gr. **Off. prep.** Liquor.

STYRAX PRÆPARATUS. Viscid brown fluid, having an aromatic odour. Used as pigment mixed with oil; or as ointment, with lard 1 : 3. Used in comp. tinct. of benzoin.

SUCCI. The juices expressed from fresh plants; unstandardised and very variable in strength (except lemon juice). They were introduced to represent the entire properties of the drug, unaltered by the action of solvents or processes of extraction.

SUCCUS BELLADONNÆ. **Dose** 5—15 m.

SUCCUS CONII. **Dose** 1—2 fl. drm.

SUCCUS HYOSCYAMI. **Dose** $\frac{1}{2}$—1 fl. drm.

SUCCUS LIMONIS. Contains 30—40 grs. of citric acid per oz. One tablespoonful may be taken in effervescence with 20 grs. pot. bicarb. or 18 grs. sod. bicarb.

SUCCUS SCOPARII. Broom Juice. **Dose** 1—2 fl. drms.

SUCCUS TARAXACI. **Dose** 1—2 fl. drms.

SULPHONAL. Colourless crystals. Sparingly sol. in cold water (1 gr. in 1 oz.), more sol. in hot water and in alcohol. Given in powders, best followed by a hot drink; if in tablets these should be crushed before swallowing; in mixtures suspended by mucilage; in cachets. **Dose** 10—30 grs.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. Known also as Milk of Sulphur. Used in ointments, 30—60 grs. per oz.; in lotions, 20—40 grs. per oz., usually with some glycerin. Given in powders to be taken in water or milk, or as lozenges. **Dose** 20—60 grs. **Off. prep.** Trochiscus.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. Known as Flowers of Sulphur. Used as dusting powder; in ointments and lotions, 20—60 grs. per oz. Given internally in powders or cachets, or taken as the confection and in comp. liquorice powder. **Dose** 20—60 grs. **Off. preps.** Confect.: Ungt.

SULPHURIS IODIDUM. Weak compound. Easily dissociated into its elements. Insol. in water, sl. sol. in glycerin. Used in ointments. **Off. prep.** Ungt.

SUMBUL RADIX. Given in mixtures. **Off. prep.** Tinct.

SUPPOSITORIA. These usually consist of various medicaments incorporated with oil of theobroma, the mixture being melted and cast, or forced by cold compression, into conical moulds. The usual weight of a suppository is 15 grs., but if it be desired to give more than about 5 grs. of a substance in this form a larger size must be used.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI. 1 gr. in each.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI. 3 grs. in each.

SUPPOSITORIA BELLADONNÆ. $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs. alc. ext. in each ($=\frac{1}{60}$ gr. alkaloids.)

SUPPOSITORIA GLYCERINI. Contain 70 per cent. glycerin, solidified by the addition of gelatin. The 15 gr. size is used for children, and 60 gr. size for adults.

SUPPOSITORIA IODOFORMI. 3 grs. in each.

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHINÆ. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. morphine hydro chloride in each.

SUPPOSITORIA PLUMBI COMPOSITA. 3 grs. lead acetate, and 1 gr. opium in each.

SYRUPI. The sugar in syrups serves the double purpose of flavouring and preserving the fluid. Sugar only acts as a preservative if the solution be nearly saturated, hence the official syrups contain about 2 pts. of sugar to 1 of water. If weaker than this they ferment and it should be remembered that, when used in mixtures, the presence of a syrup renders them prone to fermentation and mouldiness. The syrups used as flavouring agents should be used in about the proportion of 30—40 m. per fl. oz. of mixture.

SYRUPUS. Sometimes called syrupus simplex or simple syrup. Contains 2 of sugar dissolved in 1 of water.

SYRUPUS AROMATICUS. A mixture of syrup with tinct. of orange and cinnamon water. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

SYRUPUS AURANTII. A mixture of tinct. of orange with syrup (1 : 7). **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

SYRUPUS AURANTII FLORIS. A solution of sugar in orange-flower water. Is a delicate flavouring agent. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

SYRUPUS CALCII LACTOPHOSPHATIS. Sugar dissolved in a solution of calcium lactophosphate, flavoured with orange-flower water. **Dose** ½—1 fl. dr.

SYRUPUS CASCARÆ AROMATICUS. Liq. ext. of cascara mixed with tinct. of orange, rect. spirit, cinnamon water, and syrup (1 liq. ext. in 2½). The bitter flavour of the cascara is not very well covered in this preparation. **Dose** ½—2 fl. drms.

SYRUPUS CHLORAL. Contains 10 grs. chloral hydrate in each fl. drm. **Dose** ½—2 fl. drms.

SYRUPUS CODEINÆ. Contains ¼ gr. codeine phosphate in each fl. drm. Used as a constituent of cough linctuses. **Dose** ½—2 fl. drms.

SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI. Contains 1 gr. ferrous iodide in 11 m. Becomes brown by long keeping owing to separation of iodine. **Dose** ½ to 1 fl. drm.

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS. A phosphoric acid solution of ferrous phosphate, mixed with syrup. Contains 1 gr. in each fl. drm. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm. This syrup with the addition of the phosphates of calcium, sodium, and potassium, and coloured red by cochineal, is known as "compound syrup of phosphates" or "chemical food."

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININA ET STRYCHNINA. Easton's Syrup. Syrup of ferrous phosphate containing in each fl. drm. $\frac{4}{5}$ gr. quinine sulphate and $\frac{1}{32}$ gr. strychnine. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

SYRUPUS GLUCOSI. A mixture of liquid glucose with syrup (1 : 2); used as pill excipient.

SYRUPUS HEMIDESMI. Sugar dissolved in an infusion of hemidesmus. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS. Sugar is dissolved in lemon juice and a tincture of fresh lemon peel added to improve the flavour. The citric acid in this syrup renders it incompatible with certain things, *e.g.*, sodium salicylate and benzoate. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ. Syrup of Wild Cherry incorrectly termed Virginian Prune. The bark is percolated with water, and sugar and glycerin dissolved in the percolate. The product contains a small quantity of hydrocyanic acid and benzaldehyde (bitter almond oil); it is often used as flavouring agent in linctuses. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

SYRUPUS RHEI. A mixture of rhubarb root and coriander fruit, percolated with dilute alcohol, and sugar dissolved in the concentrated percolate. Useful mild purgative for children. **Dose** ½—2 fl. drms.

SYRUPUS RHŒADOS. Sugar dissolved in an infusion of red-poppy petals. The product has a fine red colour; is chiefly used to colour linctuses. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ. Sugar dissolved in an infusion of dried red-rose petals. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ. Sugar dissolved in vinegar of squill. The acetic acid in this syrup renders it incompatible with carbonates, etc. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ. Sugar dissolved in a concentrated infusion of senna prepared with 20 per cent. alcohol; flavoured with oil of coriander. The syrup is a mild purgative. **Dose** ½—2 fl. drms.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS. Sugar dissolved in a cooled and filtered decoction of balsam of Tolu. Agreeable flavouring agent, useful for children's medicines and for linctuses. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS. A strong tinct. of ginger, added to syrup. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TABELLÆ TRINITRINI. Chocolate tablets weighing 5 grs. and containing $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of nitroglycerin. **Dose** 1 or 2 tablets.

TAMARINDUS. Tamarind pulp preserved with sugar. Used in conf. of senna. Laxative when eaten alone in 1 or 2 teaspoonful doses.

TARAXACI RADIX. Known also as Dandelion Root. The solid extract is given in pills; the liq. ext. and succus, in mixtures. **Off. preps.** Ext.: Ext. Tarax. Liq.: Succus.

TEREBENUM. A mixture of hydrocarbons and their derivatives obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on oil of turpentine. Colourless liquid, insol. in water, sol. in alcohol, ether, and glacial acetic acid. As a deodorant, a few drops sprinkled upon surgical dressings or the patient's clothing; as inhalation, 30—60 m. in hot water; as throat spray, dissolved in liquid paraffin, 1 in 10. Internally, may be taken on sugar, but taste is very strong; in capsules; in mixtures, emulsified with mucilage or dissolved in cod-liver oil.

Dose 5—15 m.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. Canada Turpentine or Canada Balsam. Viscid yellow oleo-resin. Used only in flexible collodion. For microscopical purposes it is heated to drive off the oil and the residual resin dissolved in chloroform or xylol. It is used on account of its freedom from crystallisation and its high refractive index, which is nearly equal to that of crown glass.

THUS AMERICANUM. Frankincense. Oleo-resin which exudes and hardens on the trunks of various species of *Pinus*. Used only in pitch plaster.

THYMOL. A crystalline phenolic substance obtained from oil of thyme and other volatile oils. Sl. sol. in water (abt. 1 gr. in 3½ oz.), freely sol. in alcohol and oils. A saturated sol. (5 or 6 grs. in 1 pint) may be used as lotion; in ointments 10—20 grs. per oz.; as inhalation 2—5 grs. in hot water. Internally in pills.

Dose ½—2 grs.

THYROIDEUM SICCUM. The thyroid glands of the sheep, dried at a low temp., powdered, and freed from fat by treatment with petroleum ether. The glands lose about 75 per cent. of their weight when dried, so that 1 gr. of this preparation is equivalent to about 4 grs. of fresh tissue. Given in powders, cachets, pills, or tablets. **Dose** 3—10 grs. Liquor Thyroidei is prepared from the fresh gland.

TINCTURÆ. The tinctures, obtained by exhausting drugs with alcohol, are largely used because alcohol is the most efficient menstruum for removing the active principles of many drugs, and its antiseptic properties preserve the dissolved substances in an unaltered condition for a long period. Those tinctures prepared with drugs containing essential oils make a turbid mixture with water, while those containing considerable proportions of resin form a precipitate which is apt to separate from mixtures in the form of clots. To prevent this, such tinctures should be prescribed in mixtures with a small quantity of mucilage, *vide*

Mucilago Acaciæ; the tinctures usually requiring this treatment are those of asafetida, benzoin, cannabis Indica, guaiacum, myrrh, and tolu. Owing to their strongly alcoholic menstrua the tinctures are usually administered in some aqueous vehicle. The dosage of the official tinctures is very simple: those made from powerful drugs have a maximum dose of 15 m., while the others may be given in doses up to 1 fl. drm. Tincture of iodine is the only exception to this rule. The details of manipulation (maceration or percolation, etc.) and the selection of the alcoholic strength of the menstruum for each tincture are based upon the results of practical experience.

TINCTURA ACONITI. 1 in 20.
Dose 5—15 m.; for frequently repeated doses, 2—5 m.

TINCTURA ALOES. 1 in 40. From Barbados aloes; contains some liq. ext. of liquorice. **Dose** 1½ to 2 fl. drms.; for repeated administration, ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA ARNICÆ. 1 in 20. Used in liniments; and in lotions, 20 m. to 1 oz.

TINCTURA ASAFETIDÆ. 1 in 5. In mixtures it requires the addition of mucilage. Often given with ammon. carb. and inf. or tinct. of valerian.
Dose ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA AURANTII. 1 in 4. As flavouring agent in mixtures, 10—30 m. per fl. oz. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm. Used in making Syr. Aromat. and Syr. Aurant.

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Made by diluting the standardised liq. ext. of belladonna. Contains 0·05 per cent. of alkaloids. **Dose** 5—15 m.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA. Friar's Balsam. Contains benzoin (1 in 10), storax, balsam of Tolu, and Socotrine aloes. Forms an antiseptic protective film when applied to the skin. For inhalation 1 fl. drm. in a pint of hot water. Requires addition of mucilage in mixtures. **Dose** ½ to 1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA BUCHU. 1 in 5. **Dose** ½ to 1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ. 1 in 10. **Dose** ½ to 1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA. Paregoric Elixir. Made by diluting the standardised tinct. of opium with alcohol; contains also some benzoic acid, camphor, and oil of anise. Each fl. oz. contains nearly 30 m. tincture of opium, equivalent to 2 grs. of opium or nearly ¼ gr. morphine hydroch. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA CANNABIS INDICÆ. Made by dissolving the ext. of Indian hemp (1 in 20) in alcohol. In mixtures it requires the addition of mucilage. Used in making Tinct. Chlorof. et Morph. Co. **Dose** 5—15 m.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. 1 in 80.
Dose 5—15 m.; for repeated doses 2—5 m.

TINCTURA CAPSICI. 1 in 20. Used as liniment. Contained in Tinct. Chlorof. et Morph. Co.
Dose 5—15 m., well diluted.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. The formula contains cardamom seeds, caraway fruit, raisins, cinnamon bark, and cochineal. Used as colouring and flavouring agent. In alkaline mixtures the colour of the cochineal is changed to purple, in acid mixtures to yellowish-red. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ. 1 in 5. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA CATECHU. 1 in 5, flavoured with cinnamon bark. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA CHIRATÆ. 1—10. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI ET MORPHINÆ COMPOSITA. A solution of chloroform, ether, morph. hydrochlor., hydrocyanic acid, tinct. of Indian hemp, and tinct. of capsicum, in alcohol and glycerin. Each 10 m. of this tincture contain $\frac{1}{11}$ gr. morph. hydrochlor., ½ m. of diluted hydrocyanic acid, and ¾ m. of chloroform. It resembles, in its chief constituents, the articles sold as

"Chlorodyne," although owing to its bright green colour —due to the Indian hemp—it does not imitate them in appearance. **Dose** 5—15 m.

TINCTURA CIMICIFUGÆ. 1 in 10. Also known as Tincture of Actæa Racemosa. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. Standardised to contain 1 per cent. cinchona alkaloids. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. Standardised to contain 0·5 per cent. cinchona alkaloids. The formula contains also bitter orange-peel, serpentary root, cochineal, and saffron. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI. 1 in 5. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA COCCI. 1 in 10. Used as colouring agent. 5—10 m. are sufficient for each fl. oz. of water. The colour of cochineal is changed to purple by alkalies, and to yellowish-red by acids. **Dose** 5—15 m.

TINCTURA COLCHICI SEMINUM. 1 in 5. Usually given with bicarbonates. **Dose** 5—15 m.

TINCTURA CONII. 1 in 5 (hemlock fruit). **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA CROCI. 1 in 20. Used as colouring and flavouring agent. **Dose** 5—15 m.

TINCTURA CUBEBÆ. 1 in 5. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS. 1 in 8. If prescribed with iron the blackening may be prevented by addition of 5 m. dil. phosphoric acid per dose. **Dose** 5—15 m.

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ AMMONIATA. 1 in 4. Contains $\frac{1}{10}$ its vol. of sol. of ammonia **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA FERRI PERCHLORIDI. Known as "Tincture of Steel," or "Steel Drops." Contains Liq. Ferri Perchlor. Fort. (1 in 4) diluted with weak alcohol. Should not be given with iodides, salicylates, carbonates or bicarbonates, Liquor Arsenicalis, preparations containing much tannin, or antipyrine. **Dose** 5—15 m.

TINCTURA GELSEMII. 1 in 10 **Dose 5—15 m.**

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. 1 in 10. Contains gentian root, bitter orange peel, and cardamom seeds. **Dose ½—1 fl. drm.**

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. 1 in 5 (guaiacum resin). Made with a menstruum resembling arom. sp. of ammonia. If given in mixtures it requires the addition of mucilage. **Dose ½—1 fl. drm.** NOTE.—The "tincture of guaiacum for blood test" is a freshly prepared solution of the resin in strong alcohol (1 in 10).

TINCTURA HAMAMELIDIS. 1 in 10. (Hamamelis bark.) **Dose ½—1 fl. drm**

TINCTURA HYDRASTIS. 1 in 10. **Dose ½—1 fl. drm.**

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI. 1 in 10. Often used in combination with diuretics. **Dose ½—1 fl. drm.**

TINCTURA IODI. 1 in 40. Used as pigment; for inhalation, 10—40 m. in hot water. For internal use, well diluted. **Dose 2—5 m.**

TINCTURA JABORANDI. 1 in 5. Very variable preparation. Used in hair lotions. **Dose ½—1 fl. drm.**

TINCTURA JALAPÆ. Standardised to contain 1·5 per cent. of jalap resin. **Dose ½—1 fl. drm.**

TINCTURA KINO. 1 in 10. This tincture gelatinises when kept. **Dose ½—1 fl. drm.**

TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ. Tincture of Rhatany. 1 in 5. Used in astringent mouth-washes and gargles, 10—20 m. per fl. oz. **Dose ½—1 fl. drm.**

TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA. The formula contains oils of lavender and rosemary, cinnamon bark, nutmeg, and red sanders wood, the deep red colour being due to the last constituent. Used as flavouring and colouring agent in mixtures, liniments, and lotions: 5—20 m. per fl. oz. **Dose ½—1 fl. drm.**

TINCTURA LIMONIS. 1 in 4 (fresh peel).
Dose ½—1 fl. drm

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA. 1 in 5, with spirit of ether as menstruum Often given with bromides or iodides. **Dose** 5—15 m.

TINCTURA LUPULI. 1 in 5 (dried hops).
Dose ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. 1 in 5. Used in gargles, mouth-washes, or lotions, 5—20 m. per fl. oz. Larger doses given in mixtures require the addition of mucilage.
Dose ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ. Contains 0·25 per cent. of strychnine (nearly equiv. to 1 gr. per fl. oz.), and made by diluting the standardised liquid ext. with alcohol. Employed in mixtures, chiefly as a bitter tonic; often given with bicarbonates, or with purgatives. **Dose** 5—15 m.

TINCTURA OPII. Known also as "Laudanum." Standardised to contain 0·75 per cent. of morphine, equiv. to about 33 grs. of opium per fl. oz. Used in liniments in lotions, 20—40 m. per fl. oz.; as fomentation, 30 m. sprinkled on hot damp flannel; as enema, 10—30 m. in 2 oz. warm water or starch mucilage. **Dose** 20—30 m.; for repeated doses, 5—15 m. **Off. preps.** Lin. Opii: Tinct. Camph. Co.: Tinct. Opii Ammon.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA. Made by diluting the standardised tincture of opium, with the addition of benzoic acid, oil of anise, and sol. of ammonia. Contains ½ gr. of morphine, equiv. to 5 grs. of opium per fl. oz. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA PODOPHYLLI. Contains 2 grs. podoph. resin per fl. drm. Given in mixtures; if with arom. sp. of ammonia the resin is not precipitated. **Dose** 5—15 m.

TINCTURA PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ. Tincture of Wild Cherry Bark, incorrectly called Virginian Prune. 1 in 5.
Dose ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA PYRETHRI. 1 in 5. Known also as Tincture of Pellitory. Not given internally. Used as application to teeth and gums; as mouth-wash, 10—20 m. in 1 oz. of water.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ. 1 in 10. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA QUILLAIÆ. 1 in 20. Used chiefly as emulsifying agent; emulsions made with it are not so permanent as those made with gum, but the procedure is simpler: the oil (or other immiscible fluid) and the tinct. of quillaia are simply agitated with the water, added gradually. Very useful for the diffusion of insoluble liquids in hot water for inhalation. From ⅛—¼ their vol. of the tincture is necessary. Seldom given for its own medicinal action. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA QUININÆ. Contains nearly 1 gr. quinine hydrochlor. dissolved in 1 fl. drm. tinct. of orange. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA QUININÆ AMMONIATA. Contains nearly 1 gr. quinine sulph. in each fl. drm. of alcohol, with some sol. of ammonia. The quinine is precipitated when the tincture is added to water, and requires the addition of mucilage in mixtures, but it forms a clear mixture with aerated water. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA. 1 in 10. Contains also cardamom seeds, coriander fruit, and glycerin, the last preventing the formation of deposit when the tincture is kept. For children 5—15 m. often given with a few grs. of mag. carb. or sod. bicarb. in peppermint or dill water.

Dose 2—4 fl. drms.; ½—1 fl. drm. for repeated doses.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ. 1 in 5. Often given with ammon. carb., spt. of nitrous ether, and other expectorants, in infusion of cascarilla or senega. **Dose** 5—15 m.

TINCTURA SENEGÆ. 1 in 5. Given in combinations like those named under tinct. of squill. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA. 1 in 5. Contains also caraway and coriander fruits, and raisins. Known formerly as "Daffy's Elixir." Very mild purge. **Dose** 2—4 fl. drms.; ½—1 fl. drm. for repeated administration.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ. 1 in 5. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA STRAMONII. 1 in 5 (leaves) **Dose** 5—15 m.

TINCTURA STROPHANTHI. 1 in 40. **Dose** 5—15 m.

TINCTURA SUMBUL. 1 in 10. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA TOLUTANA. 1 in 10. Requires the addition of mucilage if given in mixtures. Used chiefly as flavouring agent. **Dose** ½ to 1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA. 1 in 5. Made with a menstruum resembling arom. sp. of ammonia. Given in mixtures; sometimes with tinct. of asafet. and ammon. carb. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS. 1 in 10. Used chiefly as a carminative and flavouring agent. **Dose** ½—1 fl. drm.

TRAGACANTHA. Makes a viscid mucilage with water; used chiefly to impart viscosity to various preparations. Insol. powders in mixtures require about 1 fl. drm. of the mucilage, or 5—10 grs. of the compound powder of tragacanth or 1 gr. of simple tragacanth powder per fl. oz. of vehicle. **Off. preps.** Glycerin.: Mucilago: Pulv. Tragac. Comp.

TROCHISCI. The official lozenges are made with a basis of sugar. In some cases no flavouring is used (simple basis); in others tinct. of tolu, rose-water, or black currant paste (fruit basis) is added to flavour them. The fruit basis is chiefly employed in lozenges for affections of the throat.

TROCHISCUS ACIDI BENZOICI. ½ gr. in each. Fruit basis.

TROCHISCUS ACIDI CARBOLICI. 1 gr. in each. Tolu basis.

TROCHISCUS ACIDI TANNICI. ½ gr. in each. Fruit basis.

TROCHISCUS BISMUTHI COMPOSITUS. 2 grs. each of bismuth oxycarb. and heavy magnes. carb., and 4 grs. precip. calcium carb. in each. Rose basis.

TROCHISCUS CATECHU. 1 gr. in each. Simple basis.

TROCHISCUS EUCALYPTI GUMMI. 1 gr. in each. Fruit basis.

TROCHISCUS FERRI REDACTI. 1 gr. in each. Simple basis.

TROCHISCUS GUAIACI RESINÆ. 3 grs. in each. Fruit basis.

TROCHISCUS IPECACUANHÆ. ¼ gr. in each. Fruit basis.

TROCHISCUS KRAMERIÆ. 1 gr. (extract of krameria) in each. Fruit basis.

TROCHISCUS KRAMERIÆ ET COCAINÆ. 1 gr. ext. of kramer. and $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. cocaine hydrochlor. in each. Fruit basis.

TROCHISCUS MORPHINÆ. $\frac{1}{36}$ gr. (hydrochloride) in each. Tolu basis.

TROCHISCUS MORPHINÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ. $\frac{1}{36}$ gr. morph. hydrochlor. and $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. ipecac. in each. Tolu basis.

TROCHISCUS POTASSII CHLORATIS. 3 grs. in each. Rose basis.

TROCHISCUS SANTONINI. 1 gr. in each. Simple basis.

TROCHISCUS SODII BICARBONATIS. 3 grs. in each. Rose basis.

TROCHISCUS SULPHURIS. 5 grs. of precip. sulphur, and 1 gr. acid tartrate of potassium in each. Flavoured with tincture of orange.

UNGUENTA. The bases used in most of the official ointments are (1) a mixture of hard and soft paraffin, known as Unguentum Paraffini, and (2) lard. The paraffin base does not react with easily reducible metallic salts, does not go rancid, and is slowly absorbed by the skin. Lard is absorbed more rapidly than paraffin ointment, and is mostly used benzoated, which reduces its tendency to become rancid. For ointments, in prescriptions, soft paraffin is usually ordered in place of paraffin ointment, the latter being too hard for many cases and very often lumpy or granular.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI BORICI. 1 in 10. Paraffin basis.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI. 1 in 25. Paraffin basis. The phenol is first dissolved in a little glycerin.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SALICYLICI. 1 in 50. Paraffin basis.

UNGUENTUM ACONITINÆ. 1 in 50. Lard basis. The alkaloid is first dissolved in a little oleic acid.

UNGUENTUM AQUÆ ROSÆ. Rose water and oil (otto) of rose incorporated with a melted mixture of spermaceti, white beeswax, and almond oil. Similar to articles known as "Cold Cream," the evaporation of the water producing the sensation of cold.

UNGUENTUM ATROPINÆ. 1 in 50. Lard basis. The alkaloid is dissolved in a little oleic acid.

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ. Contains liq. ext. of belladonna, equivalent to 0·6 per cent. of alkaloids. Benz. lard basis.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. 1 in 10. Cantharides digested in melted benz. lard and the residue strained out.

UNGUENTUM CAPSICI. 1 in 5. Capsicum fruit digested in a melted mixture of spermaceti and olive oil, and the residue strained out.

UNGUENTUM CETACEI. A benzoated mixture of spermaceti, white beeswax, and almond oil.

UNGUENTUM CHRYSAROBINI. 1 in 25. Benz. lard basis.

UNGUENTUM COCAINÆ. 1 in 25. Lard basis. The alkaloid is dissolved in a little oleic acid.

UNGUENTUM CONII. 2 (conium juice) in 1. The juice is evap. to $\frac{1}{8}$ its vol. and mixed with hydrous wool-fat.

UNGUENTUM CREOSOTI. 1 in 10. Paraffin basis.

UNGUENTUM EUCALYPTI. 1 (oil) in 10. Paraffin basis.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ. 1 in 5. Benz. lard basis.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO. 1 (opium) in $13\frac{1}{3}$ = 7·5 per cent. Gall ointment basis.

UNGUENTUM GLYCERINI PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. 1 in 6. Paraffin basis.

UNGUENTUM HAMAMELIDIS. 1 (liq. ext.) in 10. Hydrous wool-fat basis.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. 1 (metal) in $2\frac{1}{16}$. Lard basis. Known as "blue ointment" and "blue unction." **Off. preps.** Lin. Hydrarg.: Ungt. Hydrarg. Co.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI. 1 in 10. Paraffin basis. Known also as "White Precipitate Ointment."

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. 1 (metal) in 5. A mixture of mercury ointment with yellow beeswax, olive oil, and camphor. Known also as "Scott's Dressing."

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI RUBRI. 1 in 25. Benz. lard basis.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. A solution of mercury in nitric acid (containing therefore mercury nitrate) incorporated with a melted mixture of lard and olive oil. Known as "Citrine Ointment" from its yellow colour. **Off. prep.** Ungt. Hyd. Nit. Dil.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS DILUTUM. 1 (Ung. Hyd. Nit.) in 5. Paraffin basis.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OLEATIS. 1 in 4. Benz. lard basis.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI FLAVI. 1 in 50. Soft paraffin basis. A similar ointment is known as "Golden Ointment."

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI. 1 in 10. Paraffin basis. Known also as "Red Precipitate Ointment."

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI. Calomel ointment. 1 in 10. Benz. lard basis.

UNGUENTUM IODI. 1 in 25. Lard basis. The iodine is first triturated with an equal weight of potass. iodide and some glycerin.

UNGUENTUM IODOFORMI. 1 in 10. Paraffin basis.

UNGUENTUM PARAFFINI. A mixture of hard and soft paraffins, the relative proportions of which may be varied to meet the exigencies of prevailing temperature and climate. When used as a basis of white ointments it should be prepared with the white variety of soft paraffin.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. Tar (5 pts.) solidified by the addition of yellow beeswax (2 pts.)

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. 1 in 25. Paraffin basis.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS. 1 in 10. Paraffin basis.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI. 1 in 10. Paraffin basis.

UNGUENTUM POTASSII IODIDI. 1 in 10. Benz. lard basis.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ. A mixture of resin, yellow beeswax, olive oil, and lard. Known also as "Basilicon Ointment."

UNGUENTUM STAPHISAGRIÆ. 1 in $5\frac{3}{4}$. Stavesacre seeds are digested in melted benz. lard, the residue strained out, and some yellow beeswax added.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS. 1 (sublimed sulphur) in 10. Benz. lard basis.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI. 1 in 25. Benz. lard basis.

UNGUENTUM VERATRINÆ. 1 in 50. Lard basis. The alkaloid is dissolved in a little oleic acid.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. 1 (zinc oxide) in $6\frac{2}{3}$. Benz. lard basis.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI OLEATIS. 1 in 2. Soft paraffin basis.

UROTROPINE. Fancy name for hexamethylene tetramine. See page 76.

UVÆ URSI FOLIA. Bearberry Leaves. **Off. prep.** Inf.

VALERIANÆ RHIZOMA. Given in mixtures as the ammoniated tincture, often with tinct. of asafetida. **Off. prep.** Tinct. Valer. Ammon.

VERATRINA. A mixture of alkaloids from cevadilla (seeds). Insol. in water; sol. in alcohol, chlorof., and ether; sl. sol. in oils. Used only externally. **Off. prep.** Ungt.

VINUM ANTIMONIALE. A solution of 2 grs. tartarated antimony in 1 oz. sherry.

Dose 10—30 m.; as an emetic 2—4 fl. drms.

VINUM AURANTII. Orange wine. Should contain 10—12 per cent. by volume of ethyl alcohol. Used in making the wines of citrate of iron, and quinine.

VINUM COLCHICI. 1 (dried corm) in 5. Given in mixtures, usually with alkaline bicarbonates or citrates, in an aromatic water or infusion. **Dose** 10—30 m.

VINUM FERRI. Iron wire macerated in sherry. Variable and unsatisfactory preparation; wine of iron citrate is better. May contain 0·25 per cent. of iron.
Dose 1—4 fl. drms.

VINUM FERRI CITRATIS. Contains 1 gr. cit. of iron and amm. in 1 fl. drm. of orange wine. Very agreeable and almost free from styptic taste. **Dose** 1—4 fl. drms.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. 1 of liq. ext. mixed with 19 of sherry. Should contain 0·1 per cent. of alkaloids. Given in mixtures and linctuses, usually with other expectorants.
Dose 10—30 m.; as an emetic 4—6 fl. drms.

VINUM QUININÆ. Contains 1 gr. quinine hydrochloride in 1 oz. of orange wine. **Dose** ½—1 fl. oz.

VINUM XERICUM. Sherry. Should contain not less that 16 per cent. by volume of ethyl alcohol. Used for making the wines of antimony, colchicum, iron, and ipecacuanha.

ZINCI ACETAS. Very sol. in water. Used chiefly as lotion, eye-drops, or injection ¼—1 per cent. solution in water. **Dose** 1—2 grs.

ZINCI CARBONAS. White powder, insol. in water. Used in lotions, 1 in 8, with glycerin and water; in ointments, 10 per cent.

ZINCI CHLORIDUM. In sticks or lumps. Deliquescent; very sol. in water, alcohol, and glycerin. Used as caustic, in sticks, or paste made by mixing a strong solution with flour. As injection ⅛—¼ per cent.; as lotion or eye-drops, ¼—½ per cent. A crude solution is used for disinfecting under the name "Burnett's Fluid."

ZINCI OXIDUM. White powder. Insol. in water. Used as dusting powder, alone, or with starch, boric acid, kaolin, or calomel; in lotions 10—30 grs. per oz.; as constituent of Unna's paste; in ointments, 10—60 grs. per oz. Internally in suppos., pills, and occasionally in powders, often combined with alcoholic ext. of belladonna. **Dose** 3—10 grs. **Off. prep.** Ungt.

ZINCI SULPHAS. Very sol. in water, insol. in alcohol. Used as injection, lotion, or eye-drops, $\frac{1}{4}$—1 per cent. Given internally in mixtures or pills; or, in water, as an emetic draught. **Dose** 1—3 grs.; as emetic, 10—30 grs.

ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLAS. Sol. in water or alcohol. Used as lotion or injection, $\frac{1}{4}$—1 per cent.

ZINCI VALERIANAS. Sl. sol. in water. Strong odour. Given in pills, often with quinine, ext. of belladonna, or asafetida. **Dose** 1—3 grs.

ZINGIBER. Ginger and its preparations are used as carminatives in many official preparations. It may be given in mixtures or powders with rhubarb and sodium bicarb. For children's powders $\frac{1}{2}$—1 gr. is sufficient. **Dose** 2—10 grs. **Off. preps.** Syr.: Tinct.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

TREATMENT OF CASES OF POISONING.

General Principles.

1. **Remove by lavage or emesis** any poison which remains in the stomach, or chemically neutralise it.

   For lavage, use a soft stomach-tube and warm water containing the appropriate chemical antidote, if such be available, in solution or suspension.

   For emetics, see list below (page 147).

   (**Caution!** Avoid lavage and emesis in poisoning by corrosive substances.)

2. **Administer the physiological antidote,** if one be known. See list below (page 148).

3. **Hasten elimination of the poison.** Intravenous infusion of normal saline solution in poisoning with alkaloids. Aperients. (**Caution**! Avoid castor oil in phosphorus poisoning.)

4. **Treat other symptoms** as they arise:

   Collapse. Hot bottles. **Caution**! Beware of burning an unconscious patient. Hot blankets. Strong coffee by mouth or rectum. Elevate foot of bed.

   Syncope. Recumbency. Subcutaneous injections of ether or strychnine. Arom. sp. of ammonia in water, by the mouth. Faradism. Mustard papers to precordial region.

   Respiratory Failure. Artificial respiration. Cold affusion. Tracheotomy, if there is laryngeal obstruction. Oxygen inhalation.

   Pain, if severe. Morphine hypodermically.

5. **When poison has been eliminated,** as far as possible, give demulcents (see list below).

Don't use the stomach-tube or emetics in poisoning by corrosive substances.

Don't use carbonates to neutralise acids if magnesia can be obtained.

Don't rely on emetics in poisoning by narcotics or carbolic acid: use the stomach-tube if necessary.

Don't forget that the syphon tube is preferable to, and less dangerous than, the pump.

Don't forget that, after lavage, the tube, left *in situ*, is a convenient means of introducing stimulants such as coffee, or sedatives such as chloral hydrate, into the stomach.

Don't forget to pass the tube under chloroform in strychnine poisoning.

Don't forget that an emetic, if retained, may do harm: use the harmless ones.

Don't forget that flagellation, forced movements, or exposure, may be overdone in opium or morphine poisoning, with much harm to the patient.

Don't forget that collapse, due to pain, is best treated by morphine injections.

Don't give oils or fats in phosphorus poisoning.

Don't forget that permanganates are not altogether harmless remedies.

Don't give sodium or potassium carbonates in oxalic acid poisoning: the resulting compounds are soluble and poisonous.

Don't apply hot bottles directly to the skin of an unconscious patient: burns result.

Don't forget that retention of urine, as well as suppression may occur in cases of poisoning.

Don't forget to save vomit, stomach washings, and urine, for analysis.

ANTIDOTE CABINET.

The following articles will be found in the cabinet, arranged in numerical order. The respective quantities are prepared as far as possible for immediate use in the manner indicated. The quantities given are for adults and for a single dose which must be repeated, within the limits of safe dosage, according to the severity of the symptoms and the quantity of poison ingested.

EMETICS.

1. **Apomorphine Hydrochloride,** $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. for hypod. inj.
2. **Powd. Ipecac.,** (*not* Pulv. Ipecac. *Co.*), 30 grs. in water.
3. **Liq. Ext. of Ipecac.,** 20 m. in water.
4. **Mustard,** one tablespoonful in 8 ozs. water.
5. **Common Salt,** one tablespoonful in warm water.
6. **Zinc Sulphate,** 30 grs. in 8 ozs. warm water.

If there is delay in obtaining emetics tickling the fauces may be resorted to.

DEMULCENTS.

7. **Milk** (obtained as required from the kitchen).
8. **Olive Oil,**
9. **Thick Gruel,** (fine oatmeal 1 oz. mixed and boiled with 10 oz. of water).
10. **White of Egg** (obtained as required from the kitchen).

STIMULANTS.

11. **Brandy,** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in 2 ozs. water.
12. **Strychnine Hydrochloride,** $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. for hypod. inj
13. **Ether,** 30—60 m., for hypod. inj.
14. **Arom. Spt. of Ammonia,** 60 m. in water.
15. **Smelling bottle,** for ammonia inhalation.
16. **Coffee,** 2 ozs. to be boiled with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint water.
17. **Mustard Papers,** to be moistened with tepid water.

CHEMICAL ANTIDOTES.

18. **Chalk, Whiting,** or **Wall Plaster,** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. stirred up in water.
19. **Sodium** or **Potassium Bicarbonate,** 120 grs. in water (only used for acids in absence of magnesia and chalk, on account of the rapid evolution of gas).
20. **Magnesia,** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. stirred up in water.
21. **Sacch. Sol. of Lime,** 1—2 fl. drms. in water.
22. **Citric** or **Tartaric Acid,** 20 grs. in water.
23. **Vinegar** or **Lemon Juice,** 1 oz. diluted with water.
24. **Magnesium** or **Sodium Sulphate,** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in 8 oz. of water.

25. **Hydrated Ferric Oxide,** produced when required by adding to ½ oz. Sol. of Ferric Chloride in 8 oz. of water, ½ oz. Magnesia or 2 fl. drms. Sol. of **Ammonia** (*not* Liq. Ammon. Fort.)
26. **Copper Sulphate,** 2½ grs. in 2 or 3 oz. of water.
27. **French Turpentine** or **Sanitas,** 30 m. in 1 oz. of water, repeated about four times in the first hour.
28. **Potassium Permanganate,** 5 grs. in ½ pint of water.
29. **Tannic Acid,** 20 grs. in water; or strong (overdrawn) Tea.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ANTIDOTES.

30. **Amyl Nitrite** Capsules, 3 m., for inhalation.
31. **Atropine Sulphate,** $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. for hypod. inj.
32. **Chloral Hydrate,** 40 grs. in 3 oz. of water, by rectum or mouth.
33. **Chloroform,** for inhalation.
34. **Digitalis Tincture,** 20 m. for hypod. inj.
35. **Morphine Tartrate,** ⅓ gr. for hypod. inj.
36. **Pilocarpine Nitrate,** ¼ gr. for hypod. inj.
37. **Potassium Bromide,** 30—60 grs. in water, by the mouth.

NORMAL SALINE Solution.

38. **Common Salt,** 60 grs. in one pint of sterilised water body temperature.

TREATMENT AND ANTIDOTES FOR SPECIAL CASES.

Arranged in groups, alphabetically, under the name of the active principle or typical member of each group.

Apply in all cases the General Principles of treatment, page 145, modified or supplemented as described under each group.

The numbers refer to the numerical arrangement of the substances in the list, pages 147 and 148. Those substances will be found in the Antidote Cabinet.

ACIDS, MINERAL. Hydrochloric. Nitric. Sulphuric Spirit of Salt. Muriatic. Aqua Fortis. Acetic. Butter of Antimony. Soldering Fluid. Battery Fluids.	**Caution! Lavage** or **Emesis** inadmissible. **Chemical Antidotes,** 20, 18, 19, 21. **Demulcents,** 7,10, 9.
ACID, OXALIC. Salt of Sorrel. Salt of Lemon.	**Caution! Lavage** or **Emesis** only if case is treated soon after ingestion of poison, and then cautiously. **Chemical Antidotes,** 18, 21; *not* 19 or 20.
ACID, CARBOLIC. Creosote. Disinfecting Fluids.	**Lavage,** with care. Wash out with 24. **Demulcents,** 8, 7. **Stimulants,** freely. **Intravenous** or **rectal injection of saline solution.**
ACID, HYDROCYANIC. Cyanides. Bitter Almond Oil.	**General Principles,** page 145, particularly treatment for respiratory failure. **Stimulants,** 13, 14, 15, 11.
ACONITE. Monkshood. Aconitine.	**General Principles,** page 145, especially treatment for respiratory failure. **Stimulants,** 12, 11. **Saline infusion.**

ALCOHOL.	**General Principles,** especially Cold Affusion, Faradism, and Artificial Respiration.
ALKALIES. Potash. Soda. Ammonia. Hartshorn. Weed-killer.	**Caution! Lavage** or **emesis,** inadmissible. **Chemical Antidotes,** 22, 23. **Demulcents,** 8, 7, 10. **Stimulants.**
ANTIMONY SALTS. Tartar Emetic. Butter of Antimony.	**General Principles,** especially stimulants and treatment for collapse. Caution! Avoid Lavage after Butter of Antimony (see Acids). Emesis generally occurs from action of poison—give copious draughts of warm water. **Chemical Antidote,** 29. **Demulcents,** 7, 10.
ARSENIC COMPOUNDS. White Arsenic. Weed Killers. Some Vermin Killers. Sheep Dips. Some Fly Papers.	**General Principles,** unless in poisoning by strongly alkaline weed-killers, when Lavage must be applied cautiously or not at all. **Chemical Antidote,** 25. **Demulcents.**
ATROPINE. Nightshade. Belladonna. Stramonium. Hyoscyamus.	**General Principles,** especially treatment for respiratory failure. **Chemical Antidote,** 29. **Physiological Antidote,** 36.

BARIUM SALTS.	**General Prnciples.** **Chemical Antidote,** 24.
CAMPHOR. Camphorated Oil (Lin. Camph.)	**General Principles.**
CANTHARIDES.	**General Principles.** Caution! Proceed carefully if mouth or œsophagus be blistered. **Demulcents.**
CHLOROFORM.	**General Principles,** especially fresh air, stimulation, and artificial respiration. **Physiological Antidote,** 30.
COCAINE.	**General Principles,** with stimulants, 14, 15, 12. **Physiological Antidote,** 30.
COPPER. Blue Vitriol. Verdigris.	**General Principles.** **Chemical Antidote,** 19 (or Potassium Ferrocyanide 10 grs. in 2 ozs. of water.) **Demulcent,** 7, copiously.
DIGITALIS. (Foxglove.)	**General Principles.** **Chemical antidote,** 29.
GASES. Carbon Monoxide. Carbon Dioxide. Coal Gas. Sewer Gas. Acetylene. Chlorine. Nitrous Fumes.	**General Principles,** particularly artificial respiration and oxygen inhalation.

HYPNOTICS. Chloral Hydrate. Chloralamide. Sulphonal Paraldehyde.	**General Principles.** **Stimulants,** particularly 12.
IODINE.	**General Principles.** **Chemical Antidote,** 21. **Demulcents,** copiously.
IRRITANTS, VEGETABLE. Unidentified Plants. Violent Purgatives. Nicotine. Tobacco. Savin. Squill.	**General Principles.** **Demulcent,** 7, freely by stomach tube.
LEAD SALTS.	**General Principles.** **Chemical Antidote,** 24.
MERCURY SALTS. White Precipitate. Red Precipitate.	**General Principles.** **Demulcents,** 10 and 7, freely.
MINERAL OILS. Benzoline. Paraffin. Petroleum.	**General Principles.** **Demulcents,** 8 freely, followed by free **lavage** with milk.
MORPHINE. Opium. Codeine. Syrup of Poppy. Soothing Syrups. Chlorodyne. Laudanum. Paregoric.	**General Principles.** **Chemical Antidote,** 28, freely washing out after each dose. **Physiological Antidote,** 31. **Stimulants** freely, but do not overdo rousing, forced movements, and exposure.

PHOSPHORUS. Rat Pastes.	**General Principles.** **Chemical Antidotes,** 26, 27. **Demulcents.** Caution! avoid oil.
PTOMAINES. Stale Food. Canned Food.	**General Principles,** especially treatment for collapse. **Chemical Antidote,** 29.
SILVER SALTS.	**General Principles.** **Chemical Antidote,** 5.
STRYCHNINE. Vermin Killer.	**General Principles. Chloroform** by inhalation, **Emesis** by Apomorphine, or **Lavage** as soon as patient is under influence of Chloroform. **Chemical Antidote,** 29. **Physiological Antidote,** 37, or 32.
TURPENTINE. Polishing Fluids or Pastes.	**General Principles; Lavage** with milk.
ZINC SALTS. White Vitriol. Burnett's Fluid. Soldering Fluid.	**Caution! Lavage** and **Emesis** inadmissible except in poisoning with neutral zinc salts. **Chemical Antidote,** 19. **Demulcents,** 7 copiously.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Diet Table.

(Revised April, 1907.)

	FULL DIET.	FISH DIET.	FANCY DIET.	FEVER DIETS.	
				First Diet.	Second Diet.
Breakfast	Tea or Cocoa, with Sugar and Milk; Bread & Butter.	The same.	The same.		
Lunch ...	Milk and Bread.	The same.	The same.		
Dinner ...	Cooked Meat, 5 (or 4) ozs.; Cooked Vegetables (meaning Potatoes or Green Vegetables, according to Season of Year). Milk Pudding.	Cooked Fish (8 ozs. raw); Vegetables; Milk Pudding; Milk, O ½.	Either Fish, or Fowl, or Meat.	PER DIEM. Milk, O 4; or Milk with Beef Tea, Barley-water, &c., if ordered.	PER DIEM. The same, with addition of Bread, Butter, and Milk Pudding.
Tea ...	Tea or Cocoa, with Sugar and Milk; Bread & Butter.	The same.	The same.		
Supper ...	Gruel, Cocoa, Beef Tea, Barley-water; or Milk, O ¾. Bread and Butter.	The same.	The same.		

Note 1.—In all Diets, except Fever Diets, Bread is supplied *ad libitum*, and 1 oz. of Salt Butter is allowed per Patient. On the Full Diet, the larger quantities are for Males and the smaller for Females.

Note 2.—The ordinary Puddings are made with Rice, Sago, Tapioca, or some such material.

Note 3.—Beef and Mutton are given in rotation. Cold Meat on Sundays.

Note 4.—For Children the above Diets are modified according to age.

Note 5.—Other articles of Diet than those mentioned above, such as Soups, Stewed Fruit, Jellies, &c., are supplied when ordered on the Diet Sheet. Wines and Spirits and other extras are served when specially ordered, such order being renewed at each regular visit of the Physician or Surgeon.

TABLE

Showing the intervals of feeding and quantities of suitably modified milk required by an infant from the age of one week to six months.

Age.	Intervals of feeding.	Number in 24 hrs.	Average amount of each feed.	Amount in 24 hrs.
1 week	2 hrs.	10.	1 oz.	10 oz.
1 month... ...	2½ hrs.	8.	1½—2 oz.	12—16 oz.
2 months ...	2½ hrs.	8.	3—4 oz.	24—32 oz.
3 & 4 months...	3 hrs.	7.	4—5 oz.	28—35 oz.
5 & 6 months...	3 hrs.	6.	6—7 oz.	36—42 oz.

The child should not be fed between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. as a rule.

BEEF TEA.

Finely chop, mince, or pound 1 lb. of lean beef with 1 teaspoonful of salt; add 1 pint of cold water, thoroughly mix and set aside for 10 minutes. Place the mixture in a pot surrounded by water in a saucepan and gradually raise the temperature of the water to boiling point, stirring and squeezing the meat and liquor in the pot. When the odour of raw meat is no longer perceptible and the liquor has become brown, vigorously stir the mixture and quickly decant the liquor with the suspended flocks of coagulated proteid, retaining the tough lumps of meat-fibre by means of a fork or coarse strainer. The fat may be separated by allowing the beef tea to cool and skimming the surface. When serving, the bulk should be well stirred so as to evenly distribute the nutritious flocks.

BEEF JUICE.

Thinly slice lean beef and place in a meat-press. Apply pressure gradually and collect the expressed juice, waiting until it ceases to flow and increasing the pressure when necessary. This juice will contain about 8 per cent. of coagulable proteid. If a meat-press is not available, the meat may be minced, sprinkled with salt, and an equal weight of cold water added. After standing a few minutes the liquor may be strongly expressed by the hands through stout muslin or cream cloth previously wrung out in cold water. The juice thus obtained is not so strong as that yielded by the first method. The residue from either process may be employed in making gravy or soup; or may be added to the bulk used in making beef tea, as it still contains much nutriment extractable by further treatment with water. Beef juice must be freshly prepared.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Imperial.	Approximate Metric Equivalents.
1 inch	2.5 centimetres.
1 foot = 12 inches	30.5 centimetres.
1 yard = 3 feet = 36 inches	91.4 centimetres.

Metric.	Approximate Imperial Equivalents.
1 millimetre	0.04 inch.
1 centimetre = 10 millimetres	0.39 inch.
1 metre = 100 centimetres	39.37 inches.

2. MEASURES OF MASS.

Imperial.	Approximate Metric Equivalents.
1 grain	0.065 gramme.
1 ounce = 437.5 grains	28.35 grammes.
1 pound = 16 ounces = 7000 grains	454. grammes.

Metric.	Approximate Imperial Equivalents.
1 milligramme	0.015 grain.
1 gramme = 1000 milligrammes	15.43 grains.
1 kilogramme = 1000 grammes ...	15432. grains.

3. MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Imperial.	Approximate Metric Equivalents.
1 minim	0.06 cubic centimetre.
1 fluid drachm = 60 minims...	3.55 cubic centimetres.
1 fluid ounce = 8 fluid drachms	28.4 cubic centimetres.
1 pint = 20 fluid ounces ...	568. cubic centimetres.
1 gallon = 8 pints	4.5 litres.

Metric.	Approximate Imperial Equivalents.
1 cubic centimetre	17.0 minims, or 0.035 fluid ounces.
1 litre = 1000 cubic centimetres	35.2 fluid ounces.

CONVERSION TABLES FOR THE MORE COMMONLY OCCURRING IMPERIAL AND METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. Approximate Equivalents of Measures of Length.

Metric Millimetres	Imperial Inches.	Metric Millimetres.	Imperial Inches.	Metric Millimetres.	Imperial Inches.
000 (1 met.)	39·37	229 ...	9	50 ...	1·97
914 ...	36 (1 yd.)	203 ...	8	40 ...	1·57
900 ...	35·43	200 ...	7·87	30 ...	1·18
800 ...	31·50	178 ...	7	25·4 ...	1
762 ...	30	152 ...	6	25 ...	0·98
700 ...	27·56	150 ...	5·91	20 ...	0·79
610 ...	24	127 ...	5	19 ...	0·75
600 ...	23·62	102 ...	4	15 ...	0·59
500 ...	19·69	100 (1 dcm.)	3·94	10 (1 Cm.)	0·39
457 ...	18	90 ...	3·54	5 ...	0·20
400 ...	15·75	80 ...	3·15	2·5 ...	0·10
305 ...	12 (1 ft.)	76 ...	3	2 ...	0·08
300 ...	11·81	70 ...	2·76	1 ...	0·04
254 ...	10	60 ...	2·36	0.5 ...	0·019
250 ...	9·84	51 ...	2		

Metres.	Yards.
914	1000
1000 (1 kilometre) ...	1094 ($\frac{5}{8}$ mile)
1609	1760 (1 mile)

2. Approximate Equivalents of Measures of Capacity.

Metric Cubic Centimetres.	Imperial Fluid Ounces.	Metric Cubic Centimetres.	Imperial Fluid Ounces.	Metric Cubic Centimetres.	Imperial Fluid Ounces
1000 (1 litre)	35·2	**600** ...	21·1	**200** ...	7·04
994 ...	**35**	597 ...	**21**	199 ...	**7**
966 ...	**34**	568 ...	**20**	170 ...	**6**
938 ...	**33**	540 ...	**19**	**150** ...	5·3
909 ...	**32**	511 ...	**18**	142 ...	**5**
900 ...	31·7	**500** ...	17·6	114 ...	**4**
881 ...	**31**	483 ...	**17**	**100** ...	$3\frac{4}{8}$
852 ...	**30**	455 ...	**16**	**90** ...	$3\frac{2}{8}$
824 ...	**29**	426 ...	**15**	85 ...	**3**
800 ...	28·2	**400** ...	14·1	**80** ...	$2\frac{7}{8}$
796 ...	**28**	398 ...	**14**	**70** ...	$2\frac{4}{8}$
767 ...	**27**	369 ...	**13**	**60** ...	$2\frac{1}{8}$
739 ...	**26**	341 ...	**12**	56·8 ...	**2**
710 ...	**25**	313 ...	**11**	**50** ...	$1\frac{6}{8}$
700 ...	24·6	**300** ...	10·6	**40** ...	$1\frac{3}{8}$
682 ...	**24**	284 ...	**10**	**30** ...	$1\frac{1}{16}$
653 ...	**23**	256 ...	**9**	28·4 ...	**1**
625 ...	**22**	**227** ...	**8**		

Approximate Equivalents of Measures of Capacity.

(*Continued.*)

Metric Cubic Centimetres.	Imperial Minims.	Metric Cubic Centimetres.	Imperial Minims.	Metric Cubic Centimetres.	Imperial Minims.
28 ...	473	**12** ...	203	**1·25**	21
27 ...	456	**11** ...	186	1·2	**20**
26 ...	439	10·7	**180** (ʒ iiij.)	**1·0**	17
25 ...	422	**10** ...	169	**0·9**	**15**
24·8	**420** (ʒ vij.)	**9** ...	152	**0·75**	13
24 ...	406	**8** ...	135	**0·7**	**12**
23 ...	389	7·1	**120** (ʒ ij.)	**0·6**	**10**
22 ...	372	**7** ...	118	**0·5**	8·5
21·3	**360** (ʒ vj.)	**6** ...	101	**0·4**	**7**
21 ...	355	5·9	**100**	0·36	**6**
20 ...	338	5·3	**90**(ʒ iss.)	**0·3**	**5**
19 ...	321	**5** ...	84·5	**0·25**	4·2
18 ...	304	**4** ...	67·6	0·24	**4**
17·8	**300** (ʒ v.)	3·6	**60** (ʒ j.)	**0·2**	3·4
17 ...	287	**3** ...	51	0·18	**3**
16 ...	270	**2·5**	42	**0·15**	**2·5**
15 ...	253	**2** ...	34	0·12	**2**
14·2	**240** (ʒ iv.)	1·8	**30** (ʒ ss.)	**0·10**	1·7
14 ...	237	**1·5**	**25**	0·06	**1**
13 ...	220				

Approximate Equivalents of Measures of Mass.

Metric Grms.	Imperial Ounces.	Metric Grms.	Imperial Ounces.	Metric Grms.	Imperial Ounces.
1000 ..	35·27	539 ...	**19**	170 ...	**6**
907 ...	**32** (2 lbs.)	510 ...	**18**	**150** ..	5·29
900 ...	31·75	**500** ...	17.64	142 ...	**5**
879 ...	**31**	482 ...	**17**	**125** ...	4·41
850 ...	**30**	454 ...	**16** (1 lb.)	114 ...	**4**
822	**29**	425 ...	**15**	**100** ...	3·53
800 ..	28·22	**400** ...	14·11	**90** ...	3·18
794 ...	**28**	397 ...	**14**	85 ...	**3**
765 ..	**27**	369 ...	**13**	**80** ...	2·82
750 ...	26·45	340 ...	**12**	**75** ...	2·65
737 ..	**26**	312 ...	**11**	**70** ...	2·47
709 ...	**25**	**300** ...	10·58	**60**	2·12
700 ...	24·69	283 ...	**10**	57 ..	**2**
680 ...	**24** (1½ lbs.)	255 ...	**9**	**50** .	1·76
652 ...	**23**	**250** ...	8·82	42 ..	**1.50**
624 .	**22**	227 ...	**8**	**40** ..	1·41
600 ...	21·16	**200** ...	7·06	**30** ..	1·06
595 ...	**21**	198 ..	**7**	28·35	**1**
567 ...	**20**				

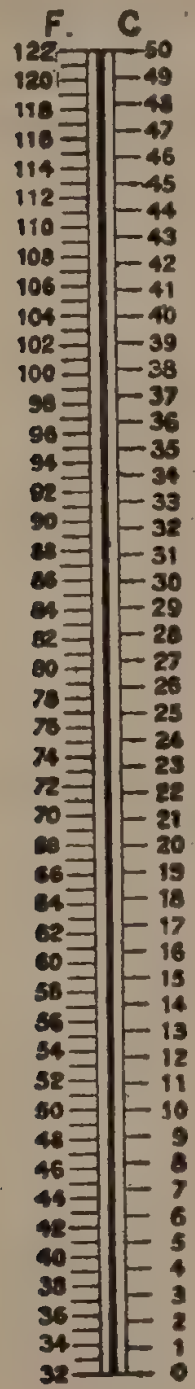
Approximate Equivalents of Measures of Mass.

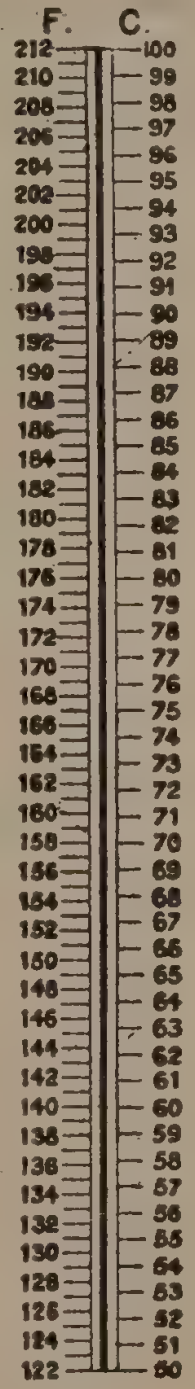
(*Continued.*)

Metric Grms.	Imperial Grains.	Metric Grms.	Imperial Grains.	Metric Grms.	Imperial Grains.
27 ...	**420** (ʒvij.	**3** ...	46	0·194	**3**
25 ...	387	2·6 ...	**40** (ʒij.)	**0·15**...	2.3
23 ...	**360** (ʒvj.)	**2** ...	30·9	0·129	**2**
20 ...	309	1·9 ...	**30** (ʒss.)	**0·125**	1·9
19·4...	**300** (ʒv.)	1·62...	**25**	**0·100**	1·55
15·5...	**240** (ʒiv.)	**1·5** ...	23·2	0·097	**1·5**
15 ...	231·5	1·3 ...	**20** (ʒj.)	0·065	**1**
14·175	**218·75**($\frac{1}{2}$oz.)	**1·25**...	19·3	**0·060**	0·93
12·7...	**200**	**1**	15·43	**0·050**	**0·75**
12 ...	185	0·97...	**15**	**0·040**	**0·62**
11·7...	**180** (ʒiij.)	**0·9** ...	13·9	0·032	**0·5** ($\frac{1}{2}$)
10 ...	154	**0·8** ...	12·4...	0·022	**0·33** ($\frac{1}{3}$)
9·7 ...	**150**	0·77...	**12**	0·016	**0·25** ($\frac{1}{4}$)
9 ...	137	**0·70**...	10·8	0·013	**0·20** ($\frac{1}{5}$)
8 ...	123·5	0·65...	**10** (ʒss.)	0·011	**0·16** ($\frac{1}{6}$)
7·8 ...	**120** (ʒij.)	**0·6** ...	9·1	0·008	**0·125** ($\frac{1}{8}$)
7.1 ...	**109·375**($\frac{1}{4}$oz.)	0·52...	**8**	0·0065	**0·100** ($\frac{1}{10}$)
7 ...	108	**0·5** ...	7·7	0·0055	**0·083** ($\frac{1}{12}$)
6·5 ...	**100**	0·45...	**7**	0·0040	**0·060** ($\frac{1}{16}$)
6 ...	92·6	**0·4** ...	6·2	0·0032	**0·050** ($\frac{1}{20}$)
5·8 ...	**90** (ʒiss.)	0·39...	**6**	0·0016	**0·025** ($\frac{1}{40}$)
5 ...	77	0·32...	**5**	0·0013	**0·020** ($\frac{1}{50}$)
4 ...	61·7	**0·3** ...	4·6	0·0010	**0·015** ($\frac{1}{60}$)
3·9 ...	**60** (ʒj.)	0·26...	**4**	0·0006	**0·010** ($\frac{1}{100}$)
3·5 ...	**54·7** ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz.)	**0·2** ...	3·1	0·0003	**0·005** ($\frac{1}{200}$)
3·2 ...	**50**				

THERMOMETRIC TABLES.

Comparison of Fahrenheit and Centigrade Scales.





NEUTRALISATION TABLE.

The figures in the same horizontal line represent equivalent quantities of the acids and alkalies

Potassium Bicarbonate.	Sodium Bicarbonate.	Citric Acid.	Tartaric Acid.
14	12	**10**	11
20	17	14	**15**
24	**20**	17	18
27	22	19	**20**
29	24	**20**	22
38	32	27	29
42	36	**30**	32

SCALE OF DOSES at various ages compared with doses for adults.

Age.	Proportionate Doses.		
Adult	1 grain	1 fl. ounce ...	1 fl. drm.
12 years... ...	½ grain	4 fl. drms. ...	30 minims.
4 years... ...	¼ grain	2 fl. drms. ...	15 minims.
2 years... ...	⅛ grain	1 fl. drm. ...	7 minims.
1 year	1/16 grain	½ fl. drm. ...	3 minims.

Osteo Arthritis

Pot iod Ʒvj.

Ferri et ammon citros 5ij

~~A D T~~ A M P.

Ung acidi Salicylas.

Aq. Laurocerasi

" ℥ss HCN.

dose ½ - 2 drs.

for meteorism in Typhoid.

cinnamon oil 2 min.

for Anæm HCl - Sunaburg's

test. Phloroglucol-vanillin.

Acetone test in urine.

$(NH_4)_2SO_4$ + Sodium nitro prussaide + NH_3 → purple colour

Diacetic acid.

$FeCl_3$ gives purple colour which disappears on boiling.

Salicylates & aspirin give purple colour which does not go on boiling.

Haemoptysis — morphia & amyl nitrite

Nitroglycerine 1/100 in TB.

Haematemisis. morphia.

Tablet A K C. accelerated 2 g

Caffein 1 gr

Codeine $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.

Tachicardia or when digitalis is disagreeable

Atropin sulphuric intravenously

$\frac{1}{260}$ gr — T d s.

Asthma Adonis. Calomel. t d s.

Inj. Methyl Sali. Co.

Muscular rheumatism.

Cotarnine Hydro. $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 gr —

by product of morphia

Same as Hydrate.

for menstrual haemorrhage

Haemorrhoids dil.

1st day. Saline Diffs } 6 hourly
Glucose ℥i }

3rd day. Milk ℥x } 6 hourly.
water ℥v }

5th day. ℥i aff breadmilk

7th day. (evening pm) Chyfunka
custard.

9th day. Roundfish

10th " Chicken

18th day — Mince 1 potato

Chlordine for vomiting in
hyperemia —

MEMORANDA

Epilepsy

Ammon Br. 3ss

Ferri et ammonii cit. 5ss.

Syr. Aurantii ad 3i

T.D.S.

Uncomplicated post operative

Hypostatic Pneumonia

10-15 mm $\frac{1}{1000}$ adrenaline

hypodermic.

Hydrarg. chlorid. corros. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. 3ss.
Post-dod gr. v.
Vin. Cinchonae comp. $\mathfrak{m}$ x
Aq. Chloroformi ad 3ss.
3ss. tds.

Glycerol gr. ii 2 doze

MEMORANDA

Pneumococcus Sodium
Thymol 10gr + Paraffin 3j

Pil Iod. Thyroid.

Adams prophylactic 500 USA units
& dose at week intervals

T		12 hours	
subcutaneous		subcutaneous	intravenous
		5000	10000
		5000	16000
1	11	4000	20000
2		4000	8000
3			
1/2	2000		
4	4000		
9	4000		

Quinine is marked
to subcutaneous doses
for white rabbits.

Diarrhoea in infants
Castor ½-13 ol Ricin

Colitis. ol Ricini mV
Tr Chlorof mi
Mucilag acaciae mXV
cum Bismuthi 3i
addat 2 months tinct camphoræ mii
3 .. tinct opii ℥ m
6 .. ⅓ m

Enema chiefly
Cabl water
Barley water. (lux)
Rice water
plain water.

3i Sod Chloridi. to ℈ 3 months
rectal 5-6 ℥

Eskimostew ½ in l℥ Stryckninne
Hot mustard bath. for collapse.
5ss brandy with food for vomiting.

Bism Carbo ℈V.
Sod Bicarb ℈III
Ag chlorof mi
Pulv tragac comp
cum Bismuthi 3i

ol Ricini mV
Mucilag acaciae mVI
Ag cum Bismuthi 3i.
tinct opii.

Chronic
Tinct catechu mV
tinct opii ℥ m

Off stools acid Concrete Mk

MEMORANDA

Constipation in Infants.

Hyde's mixt ½
Sod Phos gr I
Pulv mist Glycyrrh gr I tds.

Pulv Rhei CO gr II
Hyd chlor mit gr ½-¾ tds

Syr Senna ℥ x - ℥ xx mg
ag ad 3i

Enema paraffin 15-30 mg bd

Tr Nux Vom mi
Tr Hyoscyam mv
Tr Calcis mx-xv
Syr Zingib ad m xv
ag ad 3i tds (over 6 months)

Rhenchi

Bronchitis.

Vin Ipecac mxii
Tinct Bic gtt xii
Tr Asclepiadis mxii
Syr mxv
Aq anethi ad 3i

Warm bath.

Ammon carb gr i
Vin Ipecac mxii
Vin Opii mxii
Glycerin mv
Tr Tolut mi
Mucilag Tragacanth in mxxx
Aq ad 3i.

One pint

Post cat gtt xii
Vin Ipecac mxii
Tr Asclepiadis mxii
Vini Camphor mxii
Syr mxv
Aq ad 3i

MEMORANDA

Flatulence.

Bismuth carb gr 3-4
Sod Bic gr 2.
cum Tragacanth 2 pr.
ag. ad 3i.

Vin Cinch Co mV
Sp Chloroform mx

Sodii Benzoas Sodii Bic ana gr iv vel 3ss

Infant Epil

Emulsion Sod Bromid gr 2½
Ammonium gr ½
Sp Chloroform M 1½
Glycerine mV
aquae ad 3i tds

Chloral ½ gr
Sod Bromid 1½ tds Emulsion

MEMORANDA

equal parts milk + H_2O at 3 months
2 milk 1 H_2O at 6 months
3 milk 1 H_2O at 9 months

Sweet.

Condensed milk
teaspoonful to 3 oz H_2O
add teaspoonful of 8% cream

Unsweet.

teaspoonful to 3 oz H_2O
add teaspoonful sugar. 3-6 months
under H_2O 40 cts.

Thursday 12.15.

Saturday 4.30 Monday

℥ 2 ℈.

℥ 60 ℈.

℥ 480 ℈.

1 fluid dram = 60 m

8 " " = 1 fl oz ℥ i. = 480 m

1 fluid dr = teaspoonful

2 drams = dessertspoonful

= 3 = tablespoon

½ ℥ = ℥ fs.

Cochleare = spoonful.